

# The New York-Harlem Late Edition Worker

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## Peace Delegations Hold Big Outdoor Rally in Uruguay

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (Telepress)—Thousands attended an outdoor rally here called by the National Peace Committee of Uruguay to hear representatives of the delegations to the American Continental Peace Conference which was banned by the Uruguayan authorities.

The meeting was held in the center of the city, and the gigantic tribune was decorated with a huge mural depicting a mother with a child in her arms. On one side of the mural there was a single word inscribed in enormous letters: Paz (Peace).

The meeting was opened by the General Secretary of the National Peace Council of Uruguay, Professor Jose Luis Massera, who condemned the Uruguayan Government's prohibition of the Conference and the attempts to ban the outdoor rally. Massera also denounced the pressure exerted by the U. S. Government on the Uruguayan authorities, and declared that today more than ever the cause of peace is the cause of sovereignty and national independence.

Professor Massera was followed by the Bolivian representative, a former deputy. Other speakers were Dr. Antonio Miguel de Cuelar, Colombian delegate, former Mayor of Bogota; the Puerto Rican journalist and poet Jose Enamorado Cuesta; the Venezuelan trade union leader, Carlos Arturo Pardo, representing 24 trade unions of his country; Mary Rusak, of the United States, who declared that "the American people do not want to fight against China, the Soviet Union or any other country"; the Brazilian Colonel Benavidez who stated that "the armed forces of my country harbor deep feelings for peace," and many others.

The meeting was closed by the Uruguayan writer and educator Jesualdo Sosa.

Delegates have been holding private meetings in the premises of different organizations at which important resolutions were adopted. These resolutions will be publicized soon.

Meanwhile the Chamber of

Deputies of Uruguay decided to interpellate the Minister of Interior on the prohibition of the Conference. The popular protest against the ban on this gathering of the most distinguished representatives of the cultural and public life of the Americas has been of such magnitude that even several reactionary newspapers which had attacked the aims of the Conference were forced to condemn the ban.

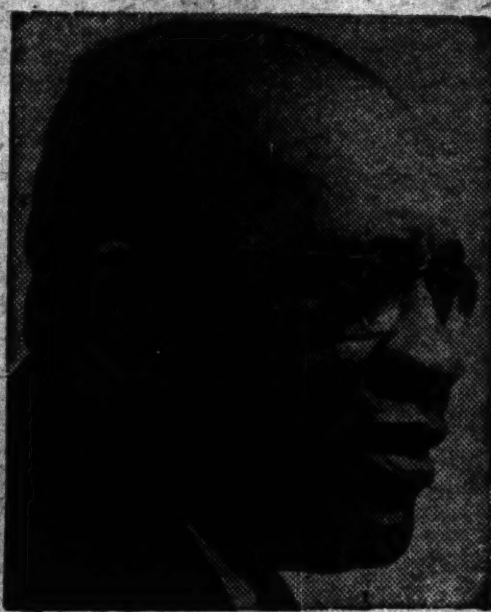
The dailies El Pais and El Plata, of openly pro-United States leanings, and the Catholic organ El Bien Publico have expressed their condemnation of the ban.

## PATTERSON THANKS PEOPLE FOR AID IN WINNING ACQUITTAL ON 'CONTEMPT' CASE

William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the CRC who was acquitted on a charge of contempt of Congress on Thursday in Washington, yesterday issued a statement thanking "all progressive American—Negro and white—of varying political beliefs who made possible the people's victory in the dismissal of my frameup indictment."

Patterson declared, "My special thanks and those of the CRC, go to the courageous Bishops' Council of the AME Church and the executive board of the National Baptist Convention, which together represented more than three million Negro communicants in their protest against my second trial."

"It was this unity of Negro and white Americans—of churchgoers, trade unionists, NAACP chapters in the South and elsewhere, as well as rank-and-file members of



PATTERSON

the NAACP, CRC and Patterson Defense Committee throughout the country. This unity stopped the government from jailing a Negro leader who had been viciously insulted by a Georgia Congressman.

## WELCOME TO BUILDERS OF FREE PRESS

Greetings to Worker readers attending the National Freedom of the Press conference!

You are meeting under the shadow widening repression in America.

The financiers and their political agents hope by their terror and hysterical, lying propaganda to intimidate the people, to scare them away even from reading papers like ours. Our experience—and yours, shows they are not succeeding.

This is an appropriate time to build an organization of readers of The Worker and Daily Worker, to protect and expand their circulation, defend their publication, help finance them and battle for the freedom of their editor and former publisher and all other victims of the Smith Act.

In doing this you are defending the truly free press of America, free from monopoly control.

It is a highly important political job, and we wish you well.

## Steel Firms Given to April 8 to Okay WSB Terms or Face Strike

By GEORGE MORRIS

Apparently determined to force a strike if the demanded price of steel isn't granted steel industry spokesman yesterday said they were drafting a "blistering statement" denouncing the Wage Stabilization Board's wage recommendations. They said, however, they would sit down Monday with the United Steelworkers of America in further negotiations.

The 170-man Wage Policy Committee of the steel union, on the other hand, accepted the board's recommendation, agreed to the government's request for another strike postponement to April 8, and gave the companies until that deadline to accept the WSB's settlement terms.

Steel furnaces, which some

companies began to bank Thursday in anticipation of a strike Sunday, were being reactivated again. A scheduled conference between the President and war mobilizer Charles E. Wilson in Key West was called off.

The WSB's recommendation, handed down late Thursday, is apparently geared to a contract of at least two years duration with its benefits due in installments

over a period of more than a year. The "package," according to chairman Nathan Feinsinger of the Wage Stabilization Board, will cost the companies about 19 cents an hour, including the "fringes" during 1952, and another 3½ cents during 1953.

Apparently no wage reopeners are provided for the two-year period, and there is no escalator provision. The amounts the workers are to receive in two years are already set, according to the formula.

### MAJOR TERMS

Here are the major provisions:

- A general raise of 12½ cents an hour, retroactive for most companies to January 1, when the contracts expired.

- Another raise of 2½ cents an hour July 1, 1952.

- A raise of 2½ cents more an hour on Jan. 1, 1953.

- Six holidays with pay (they had none) with double time for work on holidays.

- An increase in shift differentials: from four to six cents an hour for the second shift; from six to nine cents for the third shift.

- A third week vacation after 15 years with a company (it was 25 years).

- Time and a quarter for Sunday work, after January, 1953, (the union demanded double time Sunday, time and one-half for Saturday).

The rest of the 22 demands of the union were dropped.

The WSB also recommended that some sort of a union shop plan be included in the pact, but left it to negotiations between the

(Continued on Page 7)

## Army Brass Tells People To Stop Talking Peace

A high U. S. Army officer in Tokyo, who refused to be identified, yesterday demanded that the people in the U. S., stop asking for a speedy ceasefire in Korea, it was reported in press dispatches from the Japanese capital. The same officer also told the people to expect a war situation for many years to come.

Simultaneously, Gen. Matthew Ridgway issued an anti-Soviet and anti-Communist statement aimed at fanning the agitation for extending the war to China and the Soviet Union.

The high U. S. officer who could not be identified said the basic first rule must be "impatient" demands for a decisive ending of

the Korean war—that "no single act can end this thing and usher in a perpetual era of peace. This is going on for a long, long time."

Ridgway provocatively told three Japanese newspapers that the Soviet Union was preparing for action against Japan. And he hinted broadly at new bans on trade unions and the Communist Party of Japan with the usual smear

about the Communists in Japan trying to seize control of labor unions and publications and forming cells "advocating violence."

The high unidentified officer said:

"Our people back home have got to curb their impatience for getting a finite solution to everything in eight overnight. In other words, we've got to grow up."

## Jimcrow 'Democracy' Victimized 2 Negro High School Students

PORTLAND, Me.—A Negro boy and girl who won citizenship awards of the Daughters of the American Revolution said Thursday they cannot accompany other members of their high school graduating classes on a trip to Washington, because of the capital's jimcrow policy.

They were informed that if they accompanied their classmates on the trip they would have to stay at hotels exclusively for Negroes while the others stayed at better ones. E. Dodge signed for

the Portland high school senior class's annual pilgrimage before a travel agent informed her teachers that she could not stay at a "white hotel with the other students."

"This kind of thing leaves you kind of hollow, almost nauseated," said school principal Howard C. Reiche.

Crystal Billouin, student at South Portland high school didn't even bother to sign up for the trip. "I knew what to expect," he said.



# \$100,000 BY MAY 15

Dear Friend, Neighbor, Fellow American:

DO YOU have children for whom you want to see an America without fear? Without Jim Crow and race hatred, without poverty, or the threat of atomic death?

Do you have sons whom you do not want to see taken to some far-off battlefield to die?

Do you dream of an America where the people will unite to end the high taxes, the super-war budgets which are taking wages and savings out of our pockets?

Do you want to help save our Constitution and its Bill of Rights?

Do you want to take your stand and challenge the witchhunters and warmongers who are betraying America?

Then you must listen to our

appeal

The Worker must raise between \$100,000 between April 1 and May 15 to continue its day-to-day battle to save America for peace. This is only part of our regular annual deficit, which we raise through a major fund campaign at this time of the year.

In 1951 there was a similar drive in the spring, followed by a highly successful supplementary campaign for \$25,000 in the final weeks of the year.

We must make sure that our America of 1952 has a Daily Worker every day to provide the guidance, the clear truth, the courage and the faith which every one of us and our fellow-Americans must have.

AN AMERICA without the

Daily Worker will be an America drowned in dangerous lies, in confusion and helplessness.

The enemies of the Daily Worker sneer that the Daily Worker speaks for "unpopular causes." They say it is the voice of an unimportant minority. Then why are they so afraid of it? Why do they harass its advertisers, try to persecute its readers, and browbeat its news-dealers?

The messages and opinions of the Daily Worker are not "unpopular" or "fringe" views. On the contrary the peace message of this Marxist, workingclass paper is the most popular message in the United States today! Its messages of lower taxes, higher living standards, and abolition of Jim Crow discrimination is the hope and dream of the ma-

jority of the American people, Negro and white!

The Daily Worker is the rallying point of every force in our nation—regardless of political differences—that refuses to surrender America to the imitation-Nazis and A-bomb maniacs.

YOU HAVE your personal responsibility for keeping the Daily Worker alive. If you belong to a Freedom of the Press Association or any other organization some or all of whose members are friendly to the paper, you should not only contribute yourself, but make yourself a leader in raising funds from others.

In return, the paper gives you its pledge to fulfill its responsibility to you and the nation. It will

continue its unwavering battle for an America marching along the path of peaceful co-existence with the Socialist states, an America without the draft, without the crushing burden of armaments taxes, without fear.

You do not have to agree with everything in the Daily Worker to understand that its existence means your own freedom, your own right to stand up and speak as you see fit.

This is our appeal to all our fellow-Americans of whatever creed or affiliation—please help us to get the \$100,000 the Daily Worker must have to meet its soaring expenses as it leads the battle for ourselves and our children.

Give for the cause of peace! Get your friends and shopmates to give.

## People Fear Tax Load In Foreign Arms Plan

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON.

THE GREAT FANFARE with which the Truman Administration has launched its campaign for congressional approval of the foreign arms program is a tribute to the power of the people. President Truman and his advisers admit there is vast popular opposition to the project of appropriating \$7.9 billion to arm Wall Street's stooges for war against their own people and against the USSR. But they hope this opposition can be gagged or overwhelmed by a well-staged propaganda campaign.

First the President sent a special message to Congress. Then he took to the air with a coast-to-coast hookup assuring the people that unless Congress gave him the full amount requested disaster was certain.

This was followed up Thursday with a joint session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the Senate Armed Services Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Under Kleig lights with TV and newsreel cameras grinding Truman's four top aides presented their testimony in favor of the project. Chief actors in the pageant were Ambassador W. Averill Harriman, Secretary of State Dean Acheson, Defense Secretary Robert Lovett and chairman Omar Bradley of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

THEIR MAIN ARGUMENT was that the USSR is plotting aggression. But they had no evidence to substantiate this charge. In fact the only instances they cited proved otherwise. The Korean fighting which they all mentioned came about as a result of U. S. intervention. And if anything happens in connection with Formosa (which they said was a "danger spot") that too would flow out of virtual annexation of that island by the U. S. military.

They also mentioned Indo-

China and agreed the "problem" faced by the French imperialists in trying to reconquer that country was "serious." But they did not answer the question in the minds of the people—"Would there be any problem if the French troops would go home and mind their own business and leave Indo-China to the Indo-Chinese?"

THE ADMINISTRATION quarter sought to appeal to that reactionary bloc in Congress which has little confidence in the reliability of Britain, France, Italy and Benelux as allies in anti-Soviet war and which wants to utilize the more trusted reactionaries like the Nazis of Western Germany, Franco and Chiang Kai-shek.

This bloc was assured that while aid to the former allies of NATO would be continued it was planned to use these blood-stained butchers to the fullest.

FROM NONE of the administration spokesmen came any discussion of the Soviet proposal on Germany. This offer provides a basis not only for settling the perplexing question of Germany but also of resolving of the most serious differences between the Soviet Union on the one hand and the governments of the U. S., Britain and France on the other.

But this omission is understandable. To discuss the Soviet proposal would be tantamount to admitting that there is a solution to the problems of the great powers to be had through negotiation around a conference table. Such an admission would strength-

en the popular forces already clamoring for an end or at least a reduction in the project of arming the world for a third world war. It would deal a fatal blow to the current project on which Truman, Acheson and Wall Street are staking so much.

BUT THE OPPOSITION of the people, like Banquo's ghost, could not be completely excluded. It was there in the great Senate chamber where the hearings took place. It found voice, though ne-

## FACTS CONCERNING PARLEY FOR FREEDOM OF PRESS

TIME: Opening session is Saturday evening, 8 o'clock. Sunday morning session 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Sunday afternoon session, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. The Saturday night session will include opening reports and items on organizing activities and programs in the cultural fields, with illustrations in the fields of music, film and drama.

PLACE: Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41 St. Delegates can report there all during day.

WHO ATTENDS: All local Freedom of the Press groups throughout the country are invited to send as many delegates as they wish. Readers who wish to help organize such groups may attend. And working class organizations sympathetic to the aims of the organization may send representatives.

There will be a credential fee of \$1 for each one attending the conference to defray the cost. Delegates are invited, however, to bring wives or husbands to the Saturday evening session.

feebled and distorted, in the very words of the administration spokesmen.

"There are many people," said Harriman, "both in Congress and among the general public who are saying this program can and should be cut drastically."

"I am not unaware of the skep-

ticism which has been voiced in some quarters," said Lovett.

The Administration is painfully aware of the fact that popular opposition defeated its efforts to railroad universal military training through Congress. It knows that the same thing can happen to this foreign arms project.

## 2,000 Expected at Apr. 1 Capital Peace Assembly

BY TRAIN, BUS AND CAR 2,000 delegates of the American people will hit Washington on the morning of Tuesday, April 1. They will constitute the Delegates Assembly for Peace.

Elected and selected in communities and cities all over the land, the delegation will proceed along congressional district lines to let their Congressmen hear, in this election year, the voice of their constituents for peace in Korea now and a meeting between the five major powers for a no-war pact to lift the burden of fear and war-profiteering inflation from American homes.

NEW YORK CITY, with an initial goal of 500 delegates, this

week lifted its sights to 750, spurred by the lack of peace in Korea and the continued threat of a spread of the war. The New York delegates, from peace groups in the five boroughs and including 200 from labor groups, will leave at 7 a.m. on a special train from Penn Station. The train arrives at Washington at 11 a.m., and delegations, which will have settled all details on the trip down, will promptly walk from the Union Station to the House Office Building where they will interview their own Congressmen by prior arrangement in the hours between 11:30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

CONGRESSMEN from all parts of the country will simultaneously be hearing from their own con-

stituents. All will hear impressive totals of people who have signed petitions for a peace pact meeting between the U. S., Soviet Union, Britain, France and China.

From 3 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. the delegates will meet in Turner's Arena, where reports will be given to each state delegation on the interviews. At 4:30 a plenary session will be held, lasting till 6:30 p.m. There the next national steps in the five-power pact campaign will be discussed by peace leaders.

New Yorkers will board their special at 7:30 p.m., where over their special coach lunches they can talk over the day's experiences. Individuals who want to help win the peace are also invited to come as peace supporters, and will be

(Continued on Page 7)

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW.

THE 1952 BUDGET of the USSR shows that the Soviet way of building up "situations of strength" continues to be its accent on peaceful construction and not a war economy. One basic fact of the Soviet budget is that while defense takes 23.9 percent of all expenditures, peaceful pursuits take 76.1 percent.

Despite all the articles by Harry Schwartz and others in the capitalist press they will ignore the striking contrast: In the U. S. budget proposed by President Truman military expenditures total 76 percent of the appropriations, while in the Soviet budget it's the reverse, 76 percent goes for the peace-time economy and for social-cultural expenditures.

EXPENDITURES for education, culture and social welfare in the Soviet budget this year are

## A Budget with the Accent on Peace

Here is a comparison between the Soviet and the US expenditures

our budget assigns a mere \$3,200,000,000 for the entire social security system health and education, the Soviet budget allocates about 125 billion rubles, at least ten times more than ours by any kind of reckoning, for these purposes.

Another contrast which the capitalist press conceals is between the percentage of Soviet expenditures for military purposes in 1940 and 1952. In that last pre-war year 32.5 percent of the Soviet budget went for defense; much higher than this year. At the same time the increase of American military expenditures in 1952-53 compared with pre-war is astronomical, something like 80 times.

THERE ARE many other contrasts between the Soviet and American budgets which illustrate the difference between capitalism and socialism. Thus, while the deficit in our budget mounts from year to year, a surplus of income over expenditures grows bigger each year in the Soviet budget. While the outlay for education goes up here it goes down at home. While money assigned to housing increases here, it is cut in the U. S. Whereas art and cultural pursuits get a bigger and bigger allocation in the Soviet Union, our budget does not provide anything for such "frills."

the 1952 Soviet budget compared with 1951. What they will ignore is that the proportion assigned remained substantially the same—the increase was from 21.3 percent last year to 23.9 percent this year. Without resorting to threats or bellicose discussion here in how the Soviet Finance Minister A. G. Zverev explained Soviet military expenditures in the light of the world situation.

FIRST he pointed out that the U. S. Government is reviving German militarism in the west and Japanese militarism in the east. He recalled how much suffering was caused in the world from the two centers of aggression.

Secondly he noted that the U. S. Government was setting up military basis all over the world.

Thirdly he indicated the enormous growth of the armed forces and the development of a war economy in the capitalist countries.

On each of those three points the contrast with Soviet policy is striking. The Soviet Government continues to insist on peaceful roles for Germany and Japan as agreed upon by the allied powers after the war. The Soviet Union is not building military bases on a periphery around the U. S. On the contrary, while our troops are fighting in various parts of the world, Soviet troops aren't shooting at anybody. And finally, the economy here remains a peace economy with emphasis on the enormous power and irrigation works, reduction of prices and increasing mass consumption goods.



## Trib Reporter Finds Montana Wants No Part of Korea War

The report of a New York Herald Tribune makes it clear that the editorial line of the New York Herald Tribune and a lot of other anti-Soviet and pro-war newspapers is not fooling the American people.

A typical Tribune editorial will be filled with demands for rearmament and such scare words as "Russian power," "Russian aggression," "Russia's ominous claims," and the like. (The foregoing were culled from a Tribune editorial of March 10, but they can be duplicated most any day.)

But, according to Tribune reporter John H. Durston, whose survey of the political and economic situation in Montana appeared in the Tribune on March 21, here's how the people are reacting: "Montanans are opposed to the Korean war in its present situation and are equally opposed to more belligerent solutions of the problem. . . .

"Among most Montanans the menace of Russia seems negligible; they decline to take seriously any calls for national defense and they resent the present expansion of the Armed Forces."

As for the view, consistently propagated by the Tribune and the rest of the pro-war press, that the American worker is thriving under the war program, the Tribune reporter notes that:

"Taxes now are taking enough off the Billings (Mont.) working man's pay check to keep him from having the one beef steak he used to enjoy each week."

There are a number of interesting conclusions to be drawn from the Tribune's rare excursion into journalistic accuracy. It shows up the cynical dishonesty of the Tribune's defense of the jailing of John G. Galt, editor of the Daily Worker, under the Smith Act, for writing and publishing a paper which fights for peace—the same peace which, Tribune reporter Durston says, most Montanans are demanding.

The Durston report, shows moreover, that the separation between the pro-war, reactionary newspapers and the peace-loving American people has never been greater.

## CIO TRAINING SCHOOL TEACHES REDBAITING

By MICHAEL VARY

How to fight Communism and cooperate with manufacturers was the theme of a recent CIO Training School at Goddard College in Plainfield, Vt., according to reports from a trade unionist who attended the intensive one-week course. The session was organized for unionists in the New England area by the CIO's Department of Education and Research and the CIO Industrial Union Councils of Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine.

A large number of the 27 "students" came from the Textile Workers of America to learn why, amid all the talk of prosperity, New England's textile industry was in the doldrums and shops were running off to the South. Instead of getting constructive answers, the unionists were advised to work with the manufacturers in trying to keep plants operating in New England. One instructor told his class that local citizens should raise money to build modern plants and turn them over to businessmen with favorable rent and tax arrangements.

It was a lily-white school, with no Negroes among the "students" or the staff of eight instructors. The unionists were subjected to five solid days of CIO line, with the admonition that anyone who dared disagree might turn out to be a "Red." Five of the instructors came north from the CIO's national office in Washington,

headed by George Gurnsey, associate director of education of the CIO Department of Education and Research. Another instructor came from Philadelphia, with only two staff members from New England itself.

Students included members of the Textile Workers, Broadcast Engineers and Technicians, United Automobile Workers, Stoneworkers, Steelworkers, Shoemakers and a few others.

During the entire week, filled with courses on Labor History, New England Economy, Mobilization and Wage Stabilization, PAC, Issues of 1952, and others, hardly a word was spoken on organizing the unorganized. Although the problem of organization in the South is a crucial one to the future of the Textile Workers Union, the South was mentioned only briefly.

Mobilization, instructor said, "creates jobs." As for civil rights, there was some discussion only on Taft-Hartley, and no discussion of Jim Crow.

It was announced that a similar school to be run in Alabama would be organized on a segregated basis.

During the discussion, however, a number of interesting reactions came to the fore. One speaker said that although he believed Communism is bad, he was worried because anti-Communist laws (Continued on Page 6)

## Minn. Readers Top Their Goal In Sub Drive

Minnesota readers of The Worker became the second state to go over the top in the current circulation campaign for The Worker and Daily Worker.

They now have 164 Worker subs, or 10 percent above their goal of 150; and 35 Daily Worker subs, or 40 percent above their goal of 25 for the daily paper.

Connecticut readers were the first to reach their goal of 200 workers subs and 60 for the Daily Worker. They now have an overall total of 350 subs, or nearly 40 percent of their original goal. They are shooting for 400.

New Yorkers have obtained some 13,500 subs overall out of a goal of 15,000 or 90 percent, while Jerseyites are close to their goal of 1200 subs.

The National Freedom of the Press week-end conference at Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41 St., is expected to lay plans for permanent expansion of The Worker and Daily Worker readership.

## Salonika Workers In General Strike

SALONIKA, Greece.—All activities were shut down Thursday in Salonika as workers staged a 24-hour general strike. Shopkeepers closed their stores in sympathy. The workers said they were protesting the failure of the government to check the rising cost of living and the increased unemployment in the northern provinces.

# What the Legislature Did

By MICHAEL SINGER

ALBANY  
THE 1952 LEGISLATURE

played out its bags of bipartisan tricks this week and went home to the plaudits of the Wall Street masters who ran the show and pulled the strings. But the workers, tenants, consumers and New York City subway riders will curse this session as one of the worst in history.

In the final hours 7 New York City "package" bills and three fiscal constitutional amendments designed to raise the subway fare, lower realty obligations on transit indebtedness, set the stage for a 25-cent Transit Authority in 1953, continue the 8-percent sales tax, and impose new consumer gouges were adopted. No amount of Tammany "opposition" or Democratic "hostility" to the Impeller-Dewey conspiracy can obscure the crass double-talk and double-cross of both parties in the vicious (Continued on Page 6)

## Judge Denies Motion to Gag Smith Act '16'

By RICHARD O. BOYER

Judge Edward J. Dimock ruled in Federal Court on Friday that George Blake Charney, one of the 16 Smith Act defendants, had the right to address a meeting in Boston

when he availed himself of the court's permission to travel there to prepare his defense. Dimock held that under the First Amendment any of the New York Smith Act defendants have the right to address meetings while traveling in an effort to obtain witnesses.

Federal Attorney Myles Lane had told the court that fraud had been practiced upon it because Charney's application to visit Boston had not specified he was to address a public meeting. Judge Dimock replied that he was not conscious of any fraud, and asked, "Under the First Amendment is there any reason why he shouldn't make a speech?"

"There are no laws and there is nothing in the Constitution," Dimock declared, "holding that a defendant should be muzzled while his case is pending. If in the course of his business to another city he desires to make a speech he has the same right to do so as any other American citizen."

Immediately after his ruling Judge Dimock signed the necessary orders permitting Charney to Boston, Albert F. Lannon to Baltimore and Arnold Johnson to visit Cleveland. He will later



CHARNEY

sign an order, already prepared, permitting Claudia Jones to go to Detroit.

All four, as well as 12 other workingclass leaders, are scheduled for trial March 31 under the thought control Smith Act at Foley Square.

In arguing against the defendants' right to make speeches, Lane (Continued on Page 6)

## 5th SPY AT COAST TRIAL IDENTIFIES MARXIST BOOKS

By AL RICHMOND

LOS ANGELES.—Communists in Alameda county read and study the same sort of books as are read and studied by Communists in San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego and New York.

This was the first proposition established by the prosecution through its fifth witness at the trial of 15 California working class leaders, charged with conspiracy to violate the Smith Act.

The witness, Timothy Evans, Jr., of West Oakland, took the stand this morning and promptly identified the same books that had been identified by his predecessors, works of Karl Marx, V. I. Lenin and Joseph Stalin.

Evans said these books had been used at a beginners class he attended not long after he joined the Communist Party in February, 1948, and at sessions of the Marxist Institute in Alameda County from April, 1949, until "around June, 1950."

Evans, a state-employed carpenter, said he had been a member of West Oakland section committee of the Communist Party and one-time chairman of the party's Harriet Tuban club.

He identified three defendants, Mrs. Loretta Starvus Stack, Ben Dobbs and Albert J. (Mickie) Lima, as Party members.

The extensive readings from Marxist classics, employed by the prosecution in connection with former witnesses, were largely dispensed with here. The witness simply identified a book, and then U. S. Atty. Walter S. Binns requested a stipulation from the defense that he had read from the book before.

West Oakland is one of the state's large Negro ghetto areas. Evans, himself a Negro, indicated he joined the Party at the behest of the FBI. He said he began

turning in reports to the police agency as soon as he joined the Party.

Negro government employees in West Oakland have been harassed by "loyalty oath" investigations.

## House Probers Quiz McGrath Wednesday

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Attorney General J. Howard McGrath said Friday he would testify next Wednesday before House investigators looking into his administration of the Justice Department, but he left open the question of whether he will answer questions relating to his "private" finances.

Republican presidential candidate Harold E. Stassen has charged that McGrath became a millionaire while in public office.

A House Judiciary subcommittee voted on Tuesday to ask President Truman for the tax returns of McGrath and 19 other present and former Department officials.

## Rally to Greet Patterson's Court Victory

The national headquarters of the Civil Rights Congress announced yesterday that "the great people's victory won in Washington today with the acquittal of William L. Patterson" will be celebrated at the fifth anniversary dinner of the CRC next Wednesday evening at Central Plaza, Second Ave. and Eighth St.

## PEOPLE'S POCKETBOOKS DON'T SHOW BUT GOV'T CLAIMS TEENY DROP IN PRICES

The consumers may not know it or feel it, but government's statisticians in Washington discovered that the cost of living is dropping. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has come up with the claim that the cost of living dropped by six tenths of one percent in the month ending Feb. 15.

Because the BLS index says so, 1,186,000 railroad workers whose quarterly wage escalator computation comes due this month, will suffer a wage cut of one cent an hour.

The BLS index is widely criticized by labor as not a reliable measure of the cost of living because it is weighed against the worker of average standard. Taxes

are not figured in that index.

If BLS comes up with a further decline for the month ending March 15, a still larger group of workers, among them automobile workers, may suffer cuts of two or more cents an hour.

Ewan Clague, BLS commissioner, warned, however, against taking the BLS figure as a trend. He acknowledged that the drop was due almost entirely to the seasonal decline in fresh fruit and vegetables and to declines in some consumer products like TV sets and clothing because of an unnecessary rash of sales throughout the country to unload the accumulated inventory.

He noted that there were even slight increases in fuel, electricity,

rents and other services. He predicted that those items and streetcar fares will climb upward. Meats, fish and poultry showed a drop of less than half a percent.

Clague's warning was especially underscored by reports on most recent wholesale prices, showing "sizeable increases" in fresh fruits and vegetables for the week which ended last Tuesday. Wholesale changes usually turn up on the retail market weeks later.

The decline brought the new index to 187.9 percent of the 1935-39 level, and 10.4 percent above the index prior to the Korea war. The old index to which most labor contracts are still pegged dropped nine-tenths of one percent. Food is the bigger item in the old index.

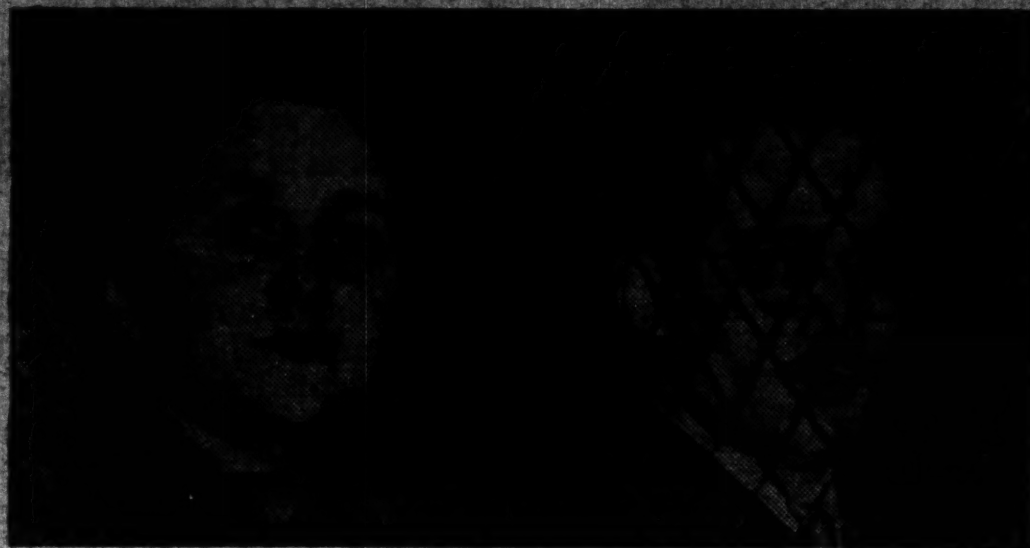


# 'We Are in the Death House Today

as a warning... that there are forces which hope to silence by death those who speak for peace and democracy'

The following is the text of a letter written from the death house by Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, the innocent young Jewish couple facing death in the electric chair on framed-up spy charges. The Civil Rights Congress has charged that they are victims of a "vicious anti-Semitic legal lynching," pointing to the many admitted traitors and Nazi war criminals during the last war who have been freed or given minimum sentences by the U. S. Government—

"We never dreamed that we would ever become a 'case' that we would one day be taken from our loved ones, tried on an unbelievable charge, found guilty, and sentenced to death. But that is what has happened to us. For two years we have been in a terrible loneliness, in the shadow of the electric chair.



ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG

"We cannot believe that we are simply victims of some nightmarish miscarriage of justice, that we are victims of a case of mistaken identity. It seems to us that it was inevitable that five years of op-

pressive laws, of a wave of persecutions, of heresy hunting, should lead to a barbaric sentence of death against two innocent persons.

"We are an ordinary man and

wife, and it was inevitable that ordinary people would be grievously persecuted by the history of these past few years.

"Like others we spoke for peace because we did not want our two little sons to live in the shadow of war and death. Like others we spoke for the liberties of our fellow citizens, because we believe, and want our children to believe, in the fine democratic traditions of our country.

"That is why we are in the death house today, as a warning to all ordinary men and women; that there are forces today which hope to silence by death those who speak for peace and democracy.

"But you see, we are not silent today, even though we are behind bars. And we say to you that no matter what happens to us, you must not be silent.

"We are not martyrs or heroes,

nor do we wish to be. We want to live; we want to be reunited with each other, we want to be with our children again. But we will not pay the price that is asked of us, to betray our hopes, for the peaceful neighborly, democratic world which our children and all children need if they are to carry on the human race.

"We do not pretend that we are unafraid. But we fear also for those for whom our death sentence is a precedent, for those who, like us, may find themselves in our place, unless you, who are free today, make us free again.

"We wish to add only a few brief words to our families and children. Take hope. You are in the midst of good, honest people. They will do everything in their power to bring us together again, and to make this a better and happier world."

## New McCarran Bills Strike at Heart of Democratic Liberties

By HARRY RAYMOND

**NEW DESPOTIC POWERS**, aimed at further restriction of liberties granted by the Bill of Rights to citizens and non-citizens alike, would be placed in the hands of the Justice Department by the new Immigration and Naturalization Bill (Senate-2550) introduced by Sen. Pat McCarran.

The McCarran Bill and companion measures in the House of Representatives are being pushed by both Senate and House leaders for early adoption.

THESE BILLS, disguised as recodification of existing deportation and naturalization laws, would if adopted:

- Subject the freedom and welfare of the non-citizen and nat-



McCARRAN

"reason to believe that these aliens would engage even incidentally... in activities which would be prejudicial to the public interests." Even more sweeping is the power the bill would grant the President to suspend the entry "of any class of aliens" from entry into the country.

A NEW "CRIME" is then created by McCarran and his fascist cronies. The measure outlines the "crime" of "conspiracy to allow or permit" a "subversive" alien to enter the country, imposing a penalty of 5 years imprisonment or \$5,000 fine. This provision is aimed at organizations who might invite a foreign trade union leader or spokesman for peace to address a meeting here. If the Attorney General ruled the invited person to be "subversive," those extending the invitation or arranging meetings could under the bill be prosecuted for conspiracy.

Deportation provisions of the bill go even further in imposing political conformity and suppressing dissent than does the thought control provisions of the Smith Act. Not only does it forbid a non-citizen to advocate so-called "subversive" doctrines on pain of imprisonment and deportation, but it includes as part of the outlawed advocacy mere "belief in" the doctrines.

THE MEASURE provides for deportation of any non-citizen who "at any time after entry has had a purpose to engage in any of the activities" which the Attorney General from time to time may deem subversive.

"This would establish the principle of preventive arrest," said the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, "a kind of lettre de cachet under which the Attorney General, like absolute monarchs in former times, could exile all non-citizens who oppose his decrees."

Bail provisions of the new proposed law are even more repressive than the Supreme Court's recent decision granting the Attorney General the right to hold persons in deportation proceedings without bail. The proposed law would not only vest the Attorney General with power to revoke bail "in his discretion," but would limit court review of his action merely to the question of whether he acted "expeditiously."

Under provisions of the bill, the Immigration and Naturalization Service would be exempted from complying with the Administrative Procedure Act, which is applicable to all government agencies and

ests of the national administration in office.

NOT SINCE ADOPTION in 1798 of the infamous Alien and Sedition laws, later overthrown by an outraged American public, or since establishment of Hitler's anti-Semitic decrees has there been written such an elaborate body of autocratic law striking at the very base of democratic institutions.

In three prime areas—immigration, deportation and denaturalization—the McCarran Bill repeats most provisions of existing laws, then appends clauses nullifying any constitutional safeguards that may still remain on the books.

Hardest hit under immigration provisions of McCarran's proposed law are the West Indian Negroes who are seeking entrance into the U. S. Heretofore the West Indian quota was comprised in the British quota of 66,000 a year. McCarran's bill, setting the quota of 100 a year from the West Indies, would, according to an analysis by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, slash immigration from our neighboring islands more than 90 percent.

SPONSORS of the bill have announced it would wipe out all racial restrictions in existing immigration laws. But it does just the opposite. It weights the quotas heavily toward countries of Western and Northern Europe and sets up special jimcrow bars against areas populated by the colored peoples.

In addition, the bill would empower a consular officer or the Attorney General to exclude aliens from entering the U.S. if there is

## DID YOU GET A FRIEND TO SUBSCRIBE TO THE WORKER?

SIXTEEN THOUSAND of you who are now reading The Worker have either subscribed or have renewed your subscription in the current circulation campaign (in addition to the 2,100 who have taken out Daily Worker subs).

Many of you are reading the paper for the first time. You may not agree with everything it says. But it is clearly the outstanding paper for America's workers, for the Negro people, for all who want a nation of peace, democratic rights, equality for the Negro people, a decent livelihood for all. It should be brought to the people because it is a paper for all the people.

Why not get a friend or relative or shopmate or neighbor who should be reading the paper to subscribe? If every new reader gets at least one more reader, we will not only reach The Worker's 20,000 sub goal, but we will be increasing the ranks of those who fight for a peaceful, democratic, secure America.

### Gets 500 to Sign for Peace



MISS FRANCIS TANDY (shown above) got 500 people to sign petitions for a meeting of the five big world powers for conclusion of a 'no-war' pact. Miss Tandy, 56, a retired telephone operator of Oakland, Calif., says you simply show the petition and people sign. She's out to get another 200 signatures.

establishes a minimum guarantee of conduct for fair hearings. The McCarran Bill provides that persons arrested on deportation warrants shall be tried by a judge, who is also the prosecutor and jury.

(Read the concluding article in the Daily Worker Monday. It will deal with special concentration camp features of Sen. McCarran's new fascist legislation, his plans for granting new powers for thought control interrogations and arrests and cancellation of citizenship of thousands of naturalized U. S. citizens.)

## George Morris Talks at Rally of Clothing Workers

George Morris, labor editor of the Daily Worker, will address a meeting of men's clothing workers Tuesday evening, 8 p.m., at Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Ave. The meeting is sponsored by the men's clothing workers' Freedom of the Press Committee, consisting of members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union.



# Europeans Welcome Soviet Proposal for Peaceful Germany

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

PARIS.

A NEUTRALIZED GERMANY with a united and democratic government, which would have outlets for her industry and enough armed forces for self-defense but unable to make war on anybody—that is the prospect opening out from the latest Soviet note to the United States, Britain, and France.

The west-European press has been quick to recognize that the USSR is making a serious offer, including many vital concessions, in the hope of ending the cold war before the Atlantic Pact takes all western Europe closer to disaster.

The one note that is common to the London Times, to Le Monde in Paris and the whole French press, as well as the leading newspapers of west Germany, like the Frankfurter Zeitung, is that the Soviet move must not be rejected out of hand as "propaganda."

For it is admitted that the proposals for a Big Four negotiation and a subsequent peace conference coincide not only with current business and political trends, especially in Germany, Britain and France, but also in the United States.

WHAT IS THE pattern of the Germany envisaged in the Soviet proposal. It is, by the way, simply a Soviet draft, presented without polemics and subject to amendment if there were a serious move for negotiation from the West.

"A single state" for Germany means that the danger of a civil war would be eliminated. Just how a new German government (which is to take part in the peace conference) shall be formed is left open; it depends on whether the West will seriously negotiate.

The united Germany shall permit a free-for-all and peaceful competition by all contending political parties and forces, except those Nazis punished for specific crimes and those organizations "hostile to democracy and the cause of maintaining peace."

Many commentators, especially the French Socialists, try to make it appear that the USSR is offering some special privilege to former Nazis, including officers and generals of the Wehrmacht, by proposing full civil rights for everyone, except specific war criminals.

THIS ARGUMENT is pretty hypocritical from those who have permitted a Nazi revival in the western zones and have invited Wehrmacht officers to Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters and decided at Lisbon to open the floodgates to a reactionary German Army while repressing the Left.

The Soviet project wipes the slates clean, recognizing the reality that such a large part of the German population as supported the Nazis cannot be ostracized; on the other hand, the repression of the Left would end, without stacking the cards in favor of any political force.

The new Germany's frontiers would be based on the Potsdam agreement. This means that any idea of regaining western Poland is out. For any power to encourage such a program obviously means to push Germany toward war.

LASTLY, and most important, the Soviet project wraps up four separate ideas in a new and very important way: it places no limitations on "the development of a peaceful economy"; nor any limitations with respect to "trade with other countries, sea navigation and access to world markets." It would allow Germany "national land, air and sea forces essential for the defense of the country" and "the production of war materials and equipment" in such quantity and types as are needed for the self defense.

Bue Germany is not to join "any coalition or military alliances" directed at any signatories to the treaty, and the armed forces of all occupying powers are to be withdrawn within one year, including the liquidation of all "foreign military bases."

Thus, the Soviet note projects a neutral but not a disarmed Germany, something like Switzerland. This answers the argument about a "vacuum of military power" which is an alibi for splitting the country and incorporating it into the Atlantic Pact.

The rearmament of Germany would be limited to her needs; but by keeping her out of any coalition—whether of the East or the West—the main theatre of military operations in Europe would be eliminated, since it is only through Germany that a war can be fought. But German militarism could not revive without bringing the same coalition into action against her that defeated her in the last war.

SUCH A NEUTRALITY is balanced by letting German production rise and satisfying her need for markets. But the Soviet project has deeper implications: it corresponds to the interests of wide sections of German business. These business circles now hesitate to pay the price of entering the Atlantic coalition and submitting to the rigid American east-west blockade, since they see markets in the so-called "free world" narrowing down, whereas markets in the East and in China beckon.

Thus, in return for neutrality, the Soviet Union proposes the end of the east-west blockade. This is not only in the German interest;

it could relieve the acute problems facing Britain and France, who are pressed by German competition at the moment when even the beginning of rearmament are bankrupting them.

Such a neutralized Germany—no longer a military vacuum within—would not only close the corridors for war in Europe, but under the Soviet proposal a withdrawal of all foreign troops would take place.

THUS, if the Soviet proposal is accepted it could lead to a settlement ending the cold war in Europe. All these implications were plainly reflected in the western European reactions early last week.

In western Germany, the Social Democrats, led by Kurt Schumacher and the western German trade union federation have constantly demanded that no deal be made with the Atlantic Pact powers until sovereignty has been regained; they have not opposed rearmament or a German army in principle.

IN FRANCE, two key forces are expressing themselves in favor of the Soviet proposal, apart from the French Communists, Jacques Bardoux, who heads the National Assembly's foreign affairs committee, and represents French Big Business said flatly that "it is impossible to reject the Soviet proposal." He added that it now becomes "technically impossible and diplomatically dangerous" to go ahead with the Schuman Plan and the European Army.

The Catholic Republican, Alfred Coste-Floret, echoed the same idea. The position of the Radicals, like Edouard Daladier, was made plain during the European Army debate.

## Would Remove Nightmare of New Wehrmacht, Says French C.P.

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

PARIS

THE FRENCH Communist Party has given its strong support to the Soviet Union's project for the "armed neutrality" of a united Germany, but in the meantime, the French Communists continue to oppose the rearmament of western Germany in any form whatsoever.

Since the Communists have consistently sparked the anti-rearmament campaign, and introduced motions in the National Assembly opposing German rearmament "in any form whatsoever," some French political circles have hoped that the latest Soviet proposals on Germany would disorient the French left-wing.

The French Socialists in particular, and newspapers influenced by them such as Franc Tireur and Combat make it appear that the Communists are "caught short" by the new Soviet proposal.

There has been a lot of chatter about flip-flops in the "Mouvement Pour La Paix," the united peace movement headed by former minister, Yves Farge, with whom many leading Communists cooperate and which is strongly influenced by the Communist rank and file.

JACQUES DULCÔS, the Communist general secretary, explained the day after the Soviet note that the neutralization of Germany, within a pact of collective security and with a German Army strictly defensive, is actually the way to make war impossible in Europe. Hence, it is in the interests of France.

The Soviet proposal, DulcôS pointed out, "would enable us to see the nightmare of a new Wehrmacht disappear, this new Wehrmacht on which the Americans are counting to put the torch to Europe and subject France to the war criminals of western Germany, based on the power of the Wall Street billionaires."

"We would see the British sol-

diers returned to Britain, (under the USSR mutual withdrawal plan) and the American soldiers, obliged to quit Germany would by the same token be obliged to get out of France.

"And Germany, prevented from taking part in any coalition whatsoever, would not only NOT be able to endanger the peace, but by its very existence in such conditions, such a Germany would render war in Europe impossible, and permit the establishment of durable, pacific and confident relations with France."

THE NEXT DAY, L'Humanite sharply attacked the Socialist "alarm" about a German national army, as envisaged by the Soviet plan.

This is a piece of hypocrisy, says the Communist paper, coming from those who invented the "European army" idea, which is so plainly bringing about a new Wehrmacht in the West, bent on civil war and war against the East, which in turn means world war.

"There is no contradiction between supporting the Soviet plan and opposing German rearmament today," the paper continues. "In the present circumstances, characterized by the division of Germany, the French people is resolutely opposed to German rearmament in any form whatsoever, whether the 'European' guise a la Plevin or the Wehrmacht a la de Gaulle, the 'autonomous' form of a revanche and militarist Germany."

Everybody understands perfectly well that there is nothing in common between the real, pressing and immediate danger which the revival of a Wehrmacht bent on continuing Hitler's war signifies for France, and the prospect that a democratic and peaceful Germany can possess at a later stage, under the control of a peace treaty and a peaceful Europe, an army—which is in all countries one of the uncontested attributes of sovereignty.

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## ASSEMBLY FOR PEACE

THEY SIMPLY CANNOT make peace 'subversive' as they have so desperately tried to do.

They have called peace "a trap" and part of the "Kremlin line" and all the bad names they could think of.

But patriotic Americans refuse to be fooled, or frightened or silenced.

That is why Washington, D. C., Tuesday, April 1, will see two thousand delegates gathering at Turner Hall in an Assembly for Peace. They will come from all parts of the land. They will represent many viewpoints. They will be Negro and white. They will be united by one desire—to keep their country at peace, to banish war as a method for settling the differences which divide the U. S. A. and the Soviet Union.

These patriotic men and women will visit their Congressmen, urging the following points:

- Negotiations among the Big Five powers for a no-war pact.
- Peace in Korea immediately.
- A halt to the rearming of the Nazis in West Germany.
- Recognition of the rights of colonial peoples to self-government.

Is there any honest person who cannot see that these demands speak for the interests of the United States? Who but a Merchant of Death would want the slaughter in Korea to go on?

Who but a Merchant of Death would be ready to betray America into an atomic war when the alternative is a no-war pact which would put the U. S. A. and the USSR around the conference table to settle all differences?

These peoples actions for peace are of tremendous importance for saving America from the plots of the war-makers.

Congress fears the people's will for peace, as shown by their fear of passing the widely hated UMT scheme in the recent vote. Let us clearly understand that we Americans have the main responsibility for saving America and the world for peace. Let us understand that we can really halt these war-hungry madmen if we speak out. The Tuesday Assembly in Washington should have the active support of every American. It is still time to select delegates and visitors.

## NEW ANTI-LABOR WEAPON

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES have become the latest weapon in the hands of the union-busters who want to cripple labor's resistance to the high taxes, speed-up and inflation caused by the so-called "defense" program.

We have seen the Un-American Committee move into Detroit. They arrived with the specific purpose of breaking up the rising resistance of the auto workers to the pro-war policies which have brought mass unemployment to that city. The pro-fascist McCarran Committee has moved into the public workers union demanding membership lists.

THE T-H LAW put the government—and hence the employers too—into the offices of the trade unions with the right to judge which officers the members could or could not elect to office. But the membership has refused to be stampeded.

New methods of attack are therefore being worked out whereby a Ku Klux, pro-fascist Congressional Committee moves in to "finger" its victim. The local papers scream. Mobs are organized in plants with the undercover complicity of the top right-wing officials in the union.

Then these officials oust the elected leaders they don't like on the ground that they have not met the standards set up the Ku Kluxers and pro-fascists on the invading Congressional Committee.

This is what is happening in Detroit where Walter Reuther and the Un-American Committee performed this brother-sister act.

In collaboration with the Un-American and McCarran committees, the Reuthers, Careys, et al, are flouting the clear decision of the CIO national convention and of their own unions as well. The recent CIO convention denounced the Un-American Committee, the Smith Act, the McCarran act as perils to all labor. But the Reuthers and Careys are spitting on these solemn convention decisions, after they had demanded that the ousted unions follow the foreign policy of the national CIO leadership, or else.

Events are proving only too fast that the drive on "Communism" in the unions is a drive against the unions' ability to defend the economic interests of their members. To take action against these anti-union raids disguised by "anti-Communism" is a life-and-death matter for the trade unions.



## 'Fear of Freedom' Behind Repressions, Jerseyites Told

NEWARK.—Before an audience of 700 at West Side High School, a battery of liberal speakers struck against the attacks being made on civil liberties.

Frances Biddle, former U. S. Attorney General, spoke of the growing "fear of freedom" by those in power tracing undemocratic measures from the Alien and Sedition Act to the Un-American Activities Committee, and repressive New Jersey laws today.

The Rev. Adam Clayton Powell, New York Congressman, declared that "the United States is the most hated country in the world," because "we don't practice the democracy we profess." The Negro leader called for men of courage and vision in government.

The well known playwright Elmer Rice condemned "snooping, lying and persecution" which he said are paralyzing cultural life.

Mayor Ralph Villani presented keys to the city to the three speakers.

The meeting was sponsored by the Joint Council of Civil Rights, embracing 80 community organizations. Although the remarks of all speakers included concessions to the red-baiting hysteria, civil rights observers viewed the meeting as the beginning of a new fight-back by liberal forces.

### TEACHERS STRIKE

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (FP).—Most of the city's 66 public schools were shut down when 800 members of the Providence Federation of Teachers (AFL) went on strike.

## Prepare NOW for the MAY DAY PARADE

- For Peace • To Save the Bill of Rights
- For Equality for the Negro People
- To End the Wage-Freeze
- Repeal the Hughes-Brees Law

## Attend the MAY DAY CONFERENCE

Saturday, March 29th, 1 P.M.

St. Nicholas Sport Center, 55 W. 66th St.

### PROMINENT SPEAKERS

Songs by MARTHA SCHLAM

Trade Unions, labor groups, Negro organizations, fraternal societies, consumer and other community organizations, are invited to send delegates or observers to plan the MAY DAY PARADE OF 1952.

### FORWARD TO A HISTORY-MAKING DEMONSTRATION ON MAY DAY!

Provisional United Labor and People's Committee for May Day, Room 537, 799 Broadway, New York City

The fullest understanding of the world scene is possible only through Marxism

## JEFFERSON SCHOOL

Registration for Spring

Term begins March 31

Classes start April 14

Catalogues Now Available in Office

at the Jefferson School of Social Science

575 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, N. Y. C.

There is still time to Register for Classes at the Frederick Douglass Educational Center

Harlem's New School for Liberation

Register and Attend Classes All This Week

Frederick Douglass Educational Center  
124 WEST 124th STREET UNIVERSITY 5-7820

## WHAT THE LEGISLATURE DID Charney

(Continued From Page 3)  
assault on the people.

THE POWERFUL and united show of labor opposition to the Travia-Erwin bills barring independent political activity by trade unions killed the bipartisan anti-labor measures. This was the outstanding achievement of the people during the session and showed what could have happened had the same alertness and militancy by the CIO and AFL been expressed for repeal of the Hughes-Brees law, expanded and increased unemployment insurance benefits, real rent control, and state price controls.

The two major parties deliberately built up a phony selection of issues from the day the session opened on Jan. 9. Such secondary bills as "car inspection," "vivisection," "forest preserves," "Billboards," repeal of the "oleo coloring ban," "narcotic controls," "boxing cleanup" and the "Long Island trusteeship plan" became major debates.

BURIED beneath this barrage of conspiratorial hocus-pocus were the really critical, the immediate pressing needs of the people.

A summary roundup of what was rejected, defeated, evaded, or pigeon-holed in committees proves this:

- The fare plot went through, the 15 percent rent increase limit was shot full of loopholes, the Hughes-Brees law was approved for another year, all boosts in jobless benefits and reduced waiting period bills were murdered and low-cost housing measures were shelved.

- Teachers were denied pay increases, civil service workers were given ridiculous pittance in the budget, school, welfare and social appropriations were slashed, consumer taxes—such as sales levies, cigarette price boosts and street-parking imposts—were adopted, and low-divided housing project tenants were mandated new rent rises.

THERE WERE LESS war-mongering hysteria and witch-hunt pressures this year than last.

The democratic spirit of the electorate managed to block such pro-fascist bills as the Graci "state subversive control board," the Braisted-Reidy proposal to outlaw the Communist Party, and the Hulan Jack measure to set up a political means test for organizations desiring to rent halls for public meetings. Similarly, a bill by Sen. Herbert I. Sorin, Brooklyn Democrat, to bar peace-minded and progressive tenants from low-rent housing, failed to get out of committee.

There were four sweeping "anti-subversive" proposals submitted early in the session. None came out of committee. None of them was ever debated and not one of the sponsors moved to discharge their bill.

The anti-democratic bills were: To outlaw the New York State Communist Party, introduced by Sen. John Braisted and Assemblyman William Reidy, Richmond Democrats.

- To create a \$100,000 legislative state-wide "subversive" con-

trols board to "prohibit any person" considered "disloyal" from any position in the government or in the institutions of learning, of the state, proposed by Angelo Graci, Queens Republican.

- To disqualify "subversive" persons as tenants of publicly assisted housing projects, sponsored by Sen. Herbert I. Sorin, Brooklyn Democrat.

- To authorize the attorney-general to bring Supreme Court "dissolution" proceedings against "subversive organizations," make membership in self-defined organizations "a felony" and penalizes owners of property who rent their premises to such organizations. It was introduced by Harlem Assemblyman Hulan Jack.

A barrage of protests from "back home" coupled with unceasing vigil by democratic-minded observers in Albany broke the back of the witchhunt drive and killed the legislation.

## CIO School

(Continued from Page 3)

are being used against trade unionists. The unionists also supported the right of Communists to work.

During the civil liberties discussion, one student declared: "If I were a farmer in Korea and someone offered me two acres of land and bread and someone else offered me some talk about democracy, I'd take the land and the bread."

One instructor said in the discussion of Taft-Hartley.

"We may not get it repealed after this election. Maybe not after the next one and maybe not for 10 years. But some day we'll get a good Congress that will repeal it." According to one student, this attitude threw a damper on the unionists.

Labor History made no mention of William Z. Foster's role in the great steel strike, or Ben Gold in the fur industry or many of the other great leaders of historic trade union struggle.

International Affairs were discussed with plenty of praise for Point Four and the Marshall Plan, and plenty of hell for the Soviet Union and peace forces throughout the world.

Students returned to their local unions with trunks full of literature, a one-inch thick manual, a special reprint of an article by a pro-Trotzkyite, white staff member of the NAACP, denouncing the Communist Party's struggle for Negro rights, and very little new knowledge about the bread-and-butter issues of wage freezes, a peace economy, Negro rights, a pro-labor Congress or how to organize the unorganized.

(Continued From Page 3)

declared that when Charney spoke before a meeting he was committing a crime.

"When he is making a speech," he said, "he is doing again exactly what he was indicted for. He is spreading his doctrine."

"He's still liable before the law," Judge Dimock said.

When Judge Dimock stated there was nothing in the Constitution requiring a defendant to be muzzled while preparing his defense, Lane replied, "That is contrary to what all your brother judges have ruled."

Lane insisted that the applications for travel to seek defense witnesses were not made in good faith and added, "May I ask your honor to rule that defendants Johnson and Lannon be ordered to state the names of the possible witnesses they intend to interview?"

Judge Dimock denied Lane's request, declaring it was obvious that the defense could not know who its witnesses were before it had conducted an investigation.

In opposing Lane's motion, Mrs. Kaufman said, "The federal attorney has used pretty strong language. He has not only charged the defendants with bad faith, deceit and lying but he has charged defense attorneys with the same practices."

"The charge might be more properly leveled at Mr. Lane, who has been seeking to circumvent the motions to travel your honor granted some weeks ago."

"He speaks a sense of shock. What really shocks him is that Charney is actually being allowed to speak. What really shocks him is the Bill of Rights and the Constitutional right to speak."

Lane said that he felt in view of Judge Dimock's ruling "there will be a flood of applications to travel."

"Each case will be considered on its merits," the court said.

"Will you order that any plan to speak on the part of a defendant be specified in his application to travel?" Lane asked.

"No," said Judge Dimock.

## Charge Perjury

WASHINGTON.—House tax scandal investigators called on the Justice Department Friday to look for evidence of perjury in attorney William Power Maloney's testimony about his dealings with Henry W. Grunewald.

Maloney had told a House Ways and Means subcommittee he once asked Sen. Styles Bridges (R-NH) to "make inquiries" at the Internal Revenue Bureau about a \$5,000,000 tax case. He testified he never borrowed money from Grunewald while in government service and never knew anything about an alcohol tax unit case involving Grunewald.

## what's on SATURDAY

### Manhattan

GARMENT SOCIAL CLUB presents 2nd Annual Dance at Club Baron—437 Lenox Ave.—Saturday night—March 22—Dancing to music of Nat Howell and his band. 10 p.m. to 3 a.m. Adm. \$1.50. Tables \$2.

GREAT BARGAINS at the Lodge 500 Bazaar, 77 Fifth Ave. on Friday, March 21, Saturday the 22 and Sunday the 23 to Benefit Old Age Home.

CABARET DANCE — full evening of wonderful entertainment and dancing to 3-piece band. 8:30. Admission \$1—6th St. ALP, 93 Ave. B, corner of 6th St.

JUST FOR FUN PARTY, Saturday, March 22—9 p.m. Entertainment, dancing and singing at 257 Seventh Ave. (bet. 24th and 25th Sts.) N.Y. Vets for Peace.

TCHAIKOWSKY CLUB commemorates 100th Anniversary of the death of the great Russian Writer Nicolai Gogol. Report on the life and works of Gogol by A. Pressman, movies based on works of Gogol, "Golden Slippers" and "Taras Bulba" followed by social. March 22—8:30 p.m. Maltin Studios, 225 W. 46th St.

SATURDAY MORNING a program for Children (8 to 11 years) Class opens tomorrow at the Frederick Douglass Educational Center—124 W. 124th St., N.Y.C. 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. Fee \$1 for 3 sessions or 25¢ each session.

### Brooklyn

A PARTY given by the Unity and Progress LYL Clubs at 1025 E. 103rd St. 9:30 p.m. until 11 p.m. Sub. 75¢. Pop. music and fox-trot to the Young Stars Refreshments.

## SUNDAY

### Manhattan

ALP FORUM—"making our courts contemptible"—by a prominent constitutional attorney—220 W. 50th St., 8:30 p.m. Sunday evening.

### Bronx

"PEACE WILL WIN"—great documentary film direct from E-way—plus selected shorts, Miranda Smith Club LYL—154 W. Tremont Ave. (cor. University) Sunday, March 23 at 2 p.m. Sub. 50¢.

### Coming

SPRING BALL, Herb Morgan and his swinging combo band, entertainment by the Harlem Dance Group, Friday, March 22 at the Empire Chateau, 70 Thattford Ave. (nr. Pitkin). Admission \$1.50 in advance (call Laura Nadell, PR 2-7682). \$1.00 at door—Brownsville Citizens Comm. for Justice in Case of Henry Fields Jr. CELEBRATE WORLD YOUTH WEEK, Demand the freedom of Roosevelt Ward Jr. and D. Marrero at Manhattan LYL's Peace Hop. Featuring Stan Bailey and his Fabulous Five. Sat., March 23, Prater's Clubhouse, 119 W. 46th St. Dancing from 9:30 until 11 p.m. Adm. \$1.50 adv. \$1.00 at the door.

CONCERT, 21st Silas Thomas Synagogue Orchestra, Alexander Kufin, conductor, St. Mark's Episcopal Church, 110th St., Saturday evening, April 4. Tickets \$1.50, \$1.00 and 50¢ at box office of the Mosque Theatre, Newark, New Jersey. Hambergers, Krugs.



## Sojourners To Hold Parley Sunday

The Sojourners for Truth and Justice will hold an Eastern Seaboard Conference Sunday at the 135th St. YMCA, it was announced yesterday.

The conference will begin with a luncheon in the Little Theatre of the YMCA at noon, where the Sojourners will be joined by members of the Emma Lazarus Federation to hear a report from Mrs. Sonora B. Lawson of Richmond, Va., on the next steps to be taken in the fight for the freedom of Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram and her two sons, imprisoned for life in a Georgia jail for defending themselves against a white supremacist.

At 2 p.m. the conference will convene in the YMCA Annex, 181 W. 135 St. Registration fee for the luncheon and conference is \$2 and \$1 for the conference alone.

## Cleveland Press Bazaar March 29-30

CLEVELAND, March 20.—The Nationality Press Bazaar will be held here March 29 and 30, with offerings of a wide variety of imports from Europe. Music and games are scheduled for both days, of the progressive language papers.

Proceeds will go to the support of Italian, Lithuanian, Czech, Slovak, Polish, Finnish, Hungarian and Jewish groups.

Doors will be open at noon on both days.

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## Apr. 1 Parley

(Continued from Page 2)

admitted to all sessions upon presentation of credentials. They are urged to register immediately at 111 W. 42 St. Copies of the Call to the Assembly are also available.

THE 750 New Yorkers will have their ranks swelled by up-state contingents. For example, there will be 20 delegates from Schenectady, where 800 workers have already signed the peace pact petitions and 2,000 are expected to have put it on the dotted line by the big day. One GE worker got 80 of his fellow workers to sign enthusiastically.

Youth will participate in good numbers with special attention to fighting attempts to revive UMT, and to end the attacks by the Un-Americans on young people who travelled abroad through the mythical "iron curtain" to see for themselves that the socialist and new democratic countries want peace, not war.

Also coming in for attention of the delegates will be the right of colonial people to self-government, and an end to the rearming of the Nazis.

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WAITER for WAITRESS for small summer resort. Ability to lead folk singing and dancing. Also woman care for children during adult meals only, plus some office work. Driving helpful. Write Box 790, The Worker.

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## Steel

(Continued from Page 1)

union and company. The steel union had demanded a raise of 18½ cents an hour and other benefits that were estimated to cost about that much again.

The WSB's action affects directly 650,000 workers in basic steel. But many millions of workers with either pending cases (more than 17,000) before the WSB or in the midst of negotiations awaited the result on the assumption that it would determine their raises, too.

### PUSH FOR PRICE RISE

But, while Feinsinger admitted the steel workers are only "catching up," the steel companies were pressing for a substantial hike in the price of steel which would send the inflationary spiral generally spurring upward with fresh vigor. Price stabilizers assured the steel companies a raise of at least \$2 a ton by the mere application of the Capehart amendment to the "price control" law. But price chief Arnall suggested to the companies they could claim another hike on the basis of showing "hardship" after they agree to the raises. U. S. Steel cleared \$184,000,000 after taxes in 1951.

The steel companies are hard-headed, and insist on an assurance of about \$6 a ton before they consider the WSB recommendation. Business Week magazine last week expressed the mentality of the companies. If a higher price isn't forthcoming, said this business voice, the employers "will have only one convincer left: reject the wage award; invite a strike let the pressure mount when steel production is choked off; and let that change OES' mind."

Then, in an obvious attempt to picture the unions as a party to the pressure for a price increase, the magazine adds cynically:

"No matter what it says on their sandwich signs, Phil Murray's pickets will be on strike to get steel prices raised."

## Alexander Kozlov Dies in Moscow

MOSCOW.—The death of Alexander Kozlov, 52, for the last five years an executive of the military administration and control commission in Germany, was announced today.

## Progressive Rally Startles Press, VFW

WILMINGTON, Del. — This home of the billionaire duPont empire was shaken recently—not by another explosion at a duPont power plant, by a meeting that launched the Progressive Party's presidential peace campaign in the state of Delaware.

An address by Zalman Garfield, Pennsylvania Progressive Party, the showing of the film "Peace Will Win" and the large attendance—over a hundred and front page headlines in the Wilmington Morning News.

A statement by the Veterans of Foreign Wars, attacking the meeting, admitted amazement "that so large a group of Wilmingtonians" attended.

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## on the scoreboard

—by lester rodney

### TY COBB IN 'LIFE'—A LOT OF BULL

TY COBB, with the help of a smooth writing ghost, has come out in "Life" Magazine with an article entitled "They Ruined Baseball." There were big full page ads in the newspapers about it, with pictures of DiMaggio, Musial, Robinson, Kiner, Williams, Stan-ky, Rizzuto and Feller and the teaser "Which two are the only GREAT players?"

I just read the article in "Life." It is arrogant, ignorant, vain and like most of "Life" magazine full of unadulterated baloney woven from the whole cloth in a cheaply sensational style.

Cobb's answer to the teaser ad is that Rizzuto and Musial are the only great players today, the only ones who would have stood out in his time. He runs down the peerless Joe DiMaggio in a senselessly provocative way. He doesn't even mention why Bob Feller didn't win his august favor—a pitcher who has had 24, 25, 26 and 27 game winning seasons, fanned 17 batters, pitched three no hitters and won almost 300 games in the era of the lively ball despite four years in the service! There is nothing to indicate why Jackie Robinson is not a great ballplayer (seven other National League teams would love to get in on that secret). A great all time catcher like Roy Campanella is not even mentioned.

As a player Cobb was one of the few greatest. He goes automatically on the all time outfield with Babe Ruth. The third spot is now in dispute between Tris Speaker and DiMaggio. Tris, an "oldtimer" with much more grace than Cobb, one who still knows, loves and watches the game, suggests that DiMaggio should get the spot as the more devastating hitter and stronger thrower. Cobb today is a retired 65 year old millionaire living in southern California. He made his dough with early investments in Coca Cola in his native state of Georgia. Where he comes off to write about present players I don't know, for I have never seen him at a ballgame at Ebbets Field, Yankee Stadium or the Polo Grounds, and he would make it known if he were there, you can be sure. How exactly would he know that Jackie Robinson, for example, is not a great player?

HE SAYS DiMaggio "limped along on one cylinder," that he "hated physical exertion." What gall this old fool has! Sneering at the marvellous all round star that was DiMaggio, a star who would go down as the greatest defensive centerfielder even if he were a weak hitter—and a great cleanup hitter to boot! He "limped along" to hit safely in 56 straight ballgames, something even the great Cobb never remotely approached. He led the Yanks to pennants in 10 of his 13 active years. He played to the age of 37 despite two handicaps Cobb and the oldtimers didn't have—three years torn out of the middle of his career spent in the army, and night baseball.

Cobb makes much of the fact that the ball is livelier today and here he is right of course. But that goes two ways. The "old timers" in centerfield never had to range as swiftly back, forward, to right and left as far and often as the great DiMag. They never had to throw so consistently from as far away from the infield.

The kind of phony stuff in this

phony article is illustrated by this quote. Writing of old time pitchers, Cobb says "... they were never eager to get back to the showers when trouble arose, in contrast to some modern-day boys who seem to look pleadingly toward the manager every time a man gets on base." This is utterly ridiculous. NO big league pitcher looks pleadingly to be taken out of a game so his record, on which he gets paid, will show he was knocked out of the box. Nor can Cobb cite one single instance of this.

Again: "some of our best piano movers have 46 inch waists and some of our long-ball hitters today will run them a good second." Who? Who since Babe Ruth of yesteryear can run a 46 inch waistline a close second? Name one. And suppose there was one? Would that necessarily make him a lousy player? Was Ruth a bum? Hack Wilson of 1930?

COBB SAYS today's players don't train, don't practice, don't learn fundamentals, don't talk about baseball the way he used to. All hogwash. They train hard, they practice endlessly and they learn fundamentals or they can't make the grade. And if Cobb has never been in a modern big league dugout or hotel lobby with a team, I have. Today's players talk baseball, baseball, baseball, their life's work, with unceasing interest, analysis of other players and themselves and attention to details and growth.

The owners will just love Cobb's nostalgic references to low salaries. They'll love his bull-headed references to heroic players with six inch spike gashes carrying on without medical attention. Ballplayers won't love it. And that's the whole story behind this article. Cobb is a big money man writing like an owner, with contempt for the players. He sneers that players "seem more prone to ailments when their team is leaving town." Cobb, and "Life," should be made to supply the name of one big leaguer last year who fills that bill. It's invented nonsense, like the rest of the article.

You might think, even if an old time player had differences with aspects of modern baseball, that he would at least say there has been an advance since his time in that good ballplayers are not kept out because of the color of their skins. Oh no, not "the Georgia Peach."

Give him the "good old days" of low wages, no minimum, no medical care, solid jimcrow and Ty Cobb, Ty Cobb, Ty Cobb...

(We'll have more to say on Cobb and Life in the Daily Worker.)

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# City Closing 8,000 Housing Units, Won't Let Them to Harlem's Homeless

By ABNER W. BERRY  
THE CITY HOUSING AUTHORITY is holding 2,000 vacant apartments, and will increase that number to 8,000 during the next few months.

In addition to the 8,000 apartments under city management, there are 3,000 additional apartments run by the state of New York. The State Housing Commission offered to transfer title to these 3,000 units to the city last Jan. 18, but Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri turned thumbs down on the offer. We are building enough low cost housing, the Mayor said.

BUT THE MAYOR must have known that—

The Housing Authority reported last November that the 500,000th application had been received, and that 2,000 was the weekly rate.

To house those applying, the city would have to open a low-cost project each week.

For each slum clearance built, more families are displaced than are re-housed when the project is

completed. This is due to improving the living conditions, providing more space per person in the project homes.

Either the displaced persons double up tighter in an already overcrowded tenement district, or they must utilize emergency project such as those the city plans to close.

NOW, INSTEAD of the emergency projects helping to relieve the pressure on the slum areas, the opposite is happening. Tenants, facing eviction from the emergency houses, are labelled "high priority." Some 500 of them have been placed during the past few months at the expense of Harlem and other areas crammed with thousands of doubled-up families.

Tenants' groups have been puzzled over the haste to empty the 8,000 apartments, when, by law, they could remain open until July 1, 1954. This right was granted by an amendment of the State Housing Law a couple of years ago, extending the life of the projects because there was still a

"housing emergency."

MAYOR IMPELLITTERI and city housing officials contend that the emergency is over, that there are enough projects to satisfy the people's needs. City Council President Rudolph Halley promised tenants' groups that he would work to extend the life of the emergency houses until the housing emergency was over. So far, no one has done anything official to back the tenants' demand for more and not less apartments for low-cost tenants.

Emergency housing projects affected are Bruckner Boulevard, Castle Hill, both in the Bronx; Juniper Valley, Northern Boulevard and Jamaica Bay, in Queens, and Ulmer Park in Brooklyn.

LEADERS of the Rego Park Tenants Association say there are 500 to 600 vacant apts in their project alone. Located between fashionable and snobbish Forest Hills and Rego Park, project tenants, representing a cross-section of New York City's population, threatened to "change the char-

acter of the neighborhood," it has been charged, a tenant leader told The Worker this week.

The real estate interests did not like to see the ghetto pattern broken by this veterans' project. And if we allow it to be torn down, the community will revert to an all-white community again."

SOME OFFICIALS hold that the emergency houses are "broken down," and should be condemned. But tenants, many of whom are still living there, point out that these barracks, quonset huts and other types of emergency housing, can be maintained to last much longer than their so-called "official life." In fact, with property maintenance, housing experts say, the expanded living in the emergency houses is far superior to the privately owned slum dwellings.

Any tenant can tell you that the housing emergency is not over. And the chance to get one of 11,000 apartments of four and five rooms should not be taken away from the harried househunters—a majority of whom are Negroes from the Harlem and Bedford Stuyvesant.

## People in Arts Aid in Defense Of V. J. Jerome

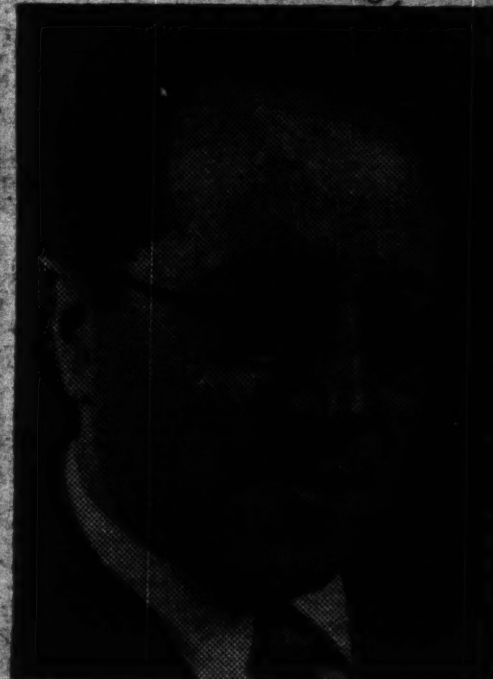
The Committee to Defend V. J. Jerome, composed to date of 120 cultural figures headed by Dashiell Hammett, has announced a series of dramatic actions to protest the threat to cultural and intellectual freedom in the current Smith Act persecutions.

Mr. Jerome, editor of Political Affairs and noted cultural leader, is one of the sixteen Communists facing trial in New York on March 31.

The actions include: 1—A "Culture Fights Back" rally of the arts to be held at Manhattan Center on April 24. This date will also mark the publication of V. J. Jerome's novel, A Lantern for Jeremy, published by Masses & Mainstream, co-sponsors of the rally.

2—A pamphlet reprint of the "overt act" cited against Mr. Jerome in the government's thought-control indictment. This was printed originally as an article, "Grasp the Weapon of Culture," in Political Affairs. The reprint will carry a foreword by the Jerome Defense Committee.

3—A declaration signed by



V. J. JEROME

prominent figures in the arts, sciences and professions upholding Mr. Jerome's right to express his views in this article and signaling the danger of the Smith Act to all Americans. The statement, which is now being widely circulated, will appear in the pamphlet.

Serving as honorary chairman of the Committee to Defend V. J. Jerome are Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, the eminent Negro scholar and Alfred Kreymborg, the distinguished poet. Dashiell Hammett is chairman, Rev. Eliot White, treasurer and Joseph North, secretary.

The Committee makes an urgent appeal for membership and funds to continue the work of defense. The Committee's address is Room 643, 799 Broadway, New York 3 N. Y. A Fact Sheet issued by the Committee is now available.

## Garment Rally Wednesday on Florida Terror

A mass meeting to protest the murder of Harry T. Moore, NAACP leader, in Florida will be held next Wednesday at the Hotel Diplomat, 108 W. 43 St., by the Garment and Millinery Workers Committee to End Florida Lynch Terror.

### FILMS FOR KIDS

• ABBOTT and COSTELLO  
• LION and TIGER FIGHT  
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Floor Show by HARLEM DANCE GROUP

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Brownsville Citizens Committee for Justice in the Case of Henry Fields, Jr.

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## UNIONISTS PLAN DINNER TO HONOR WEINSTOCK

A testimonial dinner in honor of Louis Weinstock held April 24 at the St. Nicholas Arena was announced Friday by a group of prominent trade unionists from AFL, CIO and independent unions. Weinstock is facing trial under the anti-labor Smith Act along with other unionists and progressive leaders.

The sponsoring committee for the dinner is headed by Ben Gold, president of the International Fur & Leather Workers Union.

Among the sponsors are: James Lustig, UE District 4; Morris Gainer, Painters Local 905; Nina Evans, Domestic Workers Union; Milton B. Goldman, Retail Drug Employees Union Local 1199; Alfred Katz, United Public Workers Local 200; James S. Aiken, Painters Local 848; Samuel Burt, Joint Board Fur Dressers &

Dyers Unions.

Albert Pezzati, Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union; Lyndon Henry, Joint Board Fur Dressers & Dyers Unions; William L. Patterson, Civil Rights Congress; Sam Winn, Local 490 Painters Union; Herbert Kurzer, Local 125 Furriers Joint Council; Sol Tishler, Local 140 United Furniture Workers Union; Leon Straus, Joint Board Fur Dressers & Dyers Unions; Frank Wedl, Local 848 Painters Union; Rose Russell, Teachers Union-United Public Workers, and Murray Brown, Furriers Joint Council. Organizations are listed for identification purposes only.

In a letter to all trade unions calling for support to the Weinstock testimonial dinner, Gold declared:

"Brother Weinstock's services to the painters and to the labor movement are well known. Under his leadership hundreds of thousands of members of the AFL were mobilized in the struggle to obtain enactment of our present unemployment insurance laws. He has conducted a relentless struggle against corruption and racketeering in his own industry. He has been an uncompromising fighter against the anti-labor Taft-Hartley, Smith and McCarran laws. He has fought against discrimination and racial and religious bigotry. His whole record is that of struggle for the well-being of labor and the American people and for world peace.

"To defend Brother Weinstock is to defend the labor movement and to preserve free speech, free press and free thought in our country. This affair will give all progressive trade unionists and democratic-minded Americans an opportunity to demonstrate their opposition to the attempts of reactionaries to railroad trade unionists and progressive labor leaders to jail and to concentration camps."

Tickets at \$2.50, can be obtained at local union offices and the Trade Union Committee to Defend Louis Weinstock, 799 Broadway.

## Nazis Desecrate Jewish Graves

STUTTGART, Germany.—The headstones of 13 graves at the Jewish cemetery were overturned Thursday night, the Jewish community reported. Mayor Arnulf Klett publicly apologized for the desecration.

## 1,000 Sign Appeal for Rosenbergs

One thousand Americans have already signed an Amicus Brief on behalf of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, now in Sing Sing's death house, and Morton Sobell, under a 30-year sentence, to be presented to the Supreme Court if current appeals for a rehearing by the U. S. Court of Appeals are denied, it was announced yesterday by Joseph Brainin, chairman of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

The Amicus petition was initiated at an overflow public meeting on the case on March 12 at Pythian Hall.

Every major state is represented by the signers, among whom are automobile workers, lawyers, housewives, doctors, needle trades workers and farmers.

The committee also announced that large meetings are scheduled in Los Angeles, Detroit, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Washington and other cities.

In the New York-New Jersey area alone there will be held 15 neighborhood meetings in the next 15 days. These will be in Lakewood, N. J.; West Bronx; Flushing; Parkchester; Coney Island; Bath Beach; Brighton Beach; Bensonhurst; East New York; Lower East Side Manhattan; Cedarhurst, L. I.; New Rochelle; Yorkville, and elsewhere.

Among speakers will be William Reuben, journalist who first brought the case to world-wide attention; Mrs. Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell; Joseph Brainin, journalist and chairman of the committee; Mrs. Emily Alman, Committee treasurer; Albert Kahn, internationally known writer, and others.

## African Leader Is Gold Coast Premier

ACCRA, Gold Coast.—Kwame Nkrumah was elected premier of the Gold Coast Friday, the first African leader to hold the post. The Assembly voted him in, 45 to 31.

## Don't Be FOOLISH!

You will be foolish if you miss People's Artists big April Fool's celebration featuring Earl Robinson, Laura Duncan, Bob DeCormier, James MacDonald, Myer Weiss, Sylvia Kahn, Betty Sanders, Ann Williams, Joan Esterowitz, and dancing with Earl Shandell & Orch. Tix \$1.20 in advance (reserved) at bookshops, People's Art, 799 B'way, GR 7-1341, for the "All Fools"

## HOOTENANNY and Dance

Sat., March 29 — 8:30  
Penthouse, 13 Astor Pl.

SCOOP! EXCLUSIVE  
**THE NEW CHINA**  
FIRST ALL-STAR CINEMA FILM  
STANLEY  
DETROIT



# The Worker Magazine

SUNDAY

MARCH 23, 1952

SECTION 2

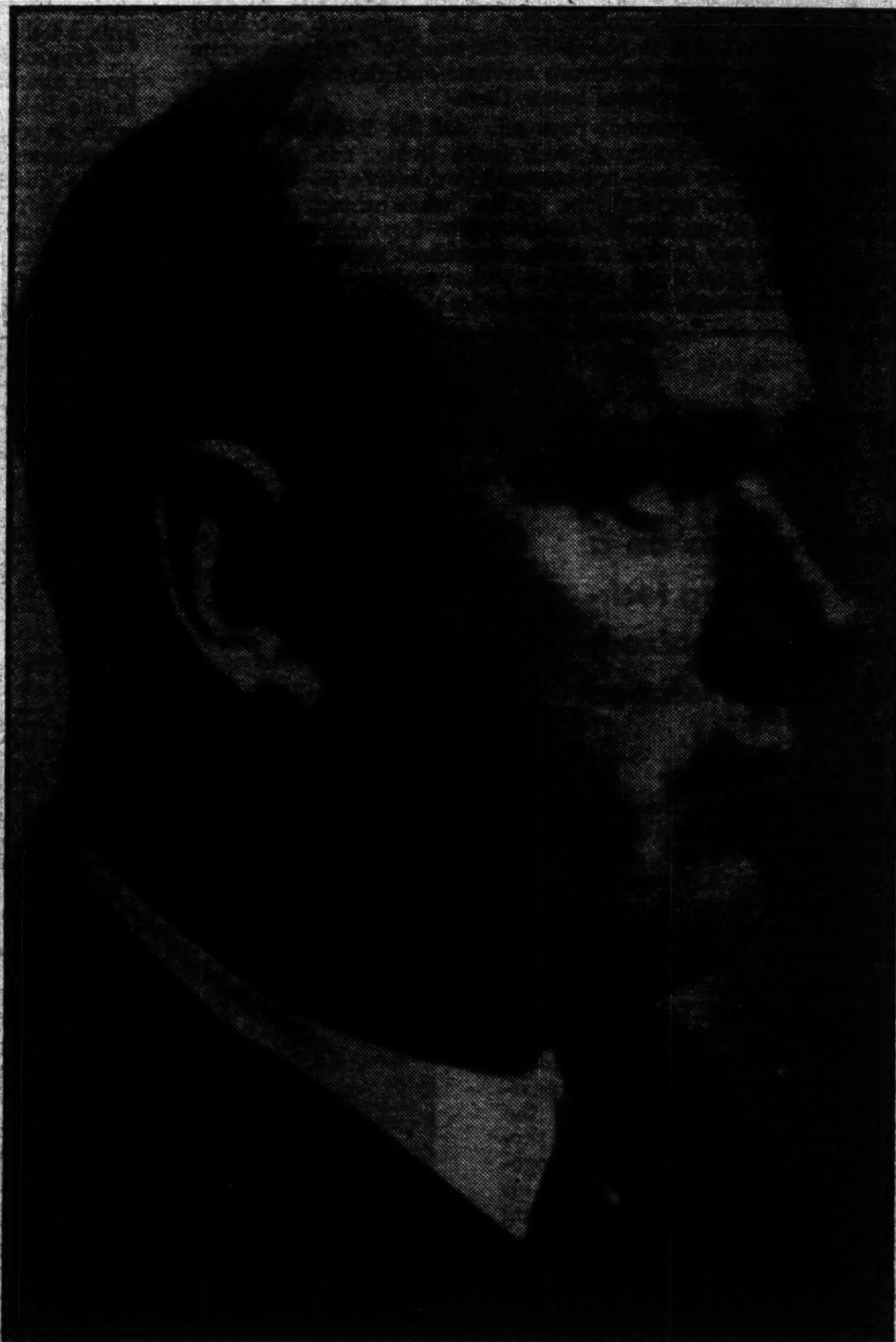
## A Hero's Last Letter

My dear Socialist fellow-sufferer and revolutionary comrade-in-arms!

When I read your lines I wished that I could hear your voice, feel your being, sense your character. That is a very difficult thing to do, requiring talent and long careful study of human psychology. I shall then speak to you bluntly and without reservations, in language which should come natural among brothers, friends and revolutionary fighters. Such language is political and graphic; it is hard and rugged, yet it is permeated with the deepest affection and great warmth, and it is truthful. For there is such a thing as historical truth, that is, the necessary accord between ascertainable fact and its presentation. There is such a thing as political conscience, which demands that this truth be served. The truth cannot in the long run be falsified, for nothing is more inexorable than facts. Always remember that our conscience is clear and clean; we stand before the toiling German people with a conscience which is not tarnished by war crimes, imperialist predatory policy, tyranny, terror, dictatorship and the outraging of conscience, infringement of freedom, arbitrariness, pseudo-Socialism, fascist racial theories, philosophies of the Rosenberg type, arrogance, haughtiness, boasting and so on. We are clean and unstained. If only for this reason, we cannot admire this world, and certainly cannot become enthusiastic about it, but oppose it with the clear, brave spirit of our firm and purposeful outlook, and with our criticism which is healthy but merciless and sharp.

Of course, we are not pure and innocent angels either, without any fault whatsoever. We, too, in the past, committed serious and sometimes great political mistakes, overlooked and failed to do many things which, in the complicated tangle of historical events, we ought to have done in order to bar the way of fascism to state power. We recognized our mistakes, by self-criticism openly acknowledged them, rectified them and entered upon new paths in the spheres of policy, propaganda and the mass struggle. But since we never were represented in the German Government, and the more so since we were not the sole ruling party, our guilt before the German people is less serious, is extenuated. This fact and much else, in particular our ceaseless sacrifices in the fight against fascism is and remains a great credit to our policy and won us confidence. To do justice to the stature of a political person, one must judge

*We print the last known letter of Ernst Thaelmann, leader of the Communist Party of Germany before the war, written before he was murdered by the Nazis while in prison. The letter was to a fellow prisoner in Bautzen in January, 1944. It was first published in Neues Deutschland.*



ERNST THAELMANN

him not only by what he has achieved but also by what he aimed to achieve. He who wants to master destiny, to point new paths for his epoch to pursue, who wants to lead his people to a better future, who feels he has a task and avocation to fulfil and sets out to kindle his spiritual flame in others, challenges a world of incomprehension, of rejection, of hostility. For the only thing that makes sense in life is struggle!

Unfortunately, in 1933, the great majority of the German people still did not understand us. By passing through the school of fascism they began to alter their earlier attitude. In the new process of transformation of their earlier ideas, they have begun to pay attention to us and our point of view. Considerable parts of the German people have by now been cured of National Socialism. That part of the German people that had been on the left or was regarded as being inclined to the left has confidence in us and in our Party and hopes for a better German future as the Socialist Soviet Union drives forward and advances further. That is the situation today, and who can tell what will happen in Germany tomorrow?

It is a small world indeed in which we are shut up. We use our imagination to make up a picture of the whole big world without being able to experience it directly. I often reflect on how narrow life is here compared with the life of those enjoying sweet liberty. The loneliness of years behind bars, the soul-killing prison environment, the four naked walls and the years of isolation make temporary attacks of depression and cries of despair inevitable. When I think of everything that has already taken place in my prison existence I involuntarily close my eyes. One is indeed lucky not to lose one's bearings, not to become a corpse before one dies. . . . But if we look into each's eyes, listen to our inner voice, measure the strength of our spirit—then we feel the power of clarity, the irresistible force of spiritual greatness and in particular the confidence of conviction which always lifts us from this oppressive, barren and almost desperate prison atmosphere.

What magnetic effect is exercised on persons isolated here in prison by the invigorating power of belief in a cause. It is precisely this firm foundation which gives a person support, spiritual courage, strength and steadfastness in all difficult vicissitudes of life. In our memories also the past is revived—but to serve the future and not merely in contemplation

(Continued on Magazine Page 6)

ERNST THAELMANN ADDRESSING A MEETING IN BERLIN'S LUSTGARTEN SHORTLY BEFORE THE ADVENT OF GERMAN FASCISM



# On the Way

## The Bosses' Utter Contempt For Negro Women Workers

By ABNER W. BERRY

WALL STREET "idea" men and organs of the advertising industry recently have been drooling in public over the big profits to be realized from exploiting the "Negro market." Surveys and researches have been conducted in Negro communities to determine what products could be pushed and just how the hard-earned cash can be coaxed out of the Negroes' pockets.

It should be noted, though, that this solicitude for the ghetto dollars on the part of the advertising profession and the businessmen whom it serves is always pitched to taking, not putting, money. For the advertising industry is notorious itself for keeping money out of Negro pockets by the simple expediency of keeping the agencies' personnel just about lily-white. As for the businesses whose signatures or trademarks are attached to the products advertised, few will pass the non-jimcrow test. Take the breweries whose ads appear most frequently in the Negro press and who are "represented" in Negro communities by a few Negro salesmen. A campaign to get Negroes jobs in the major concerns making beer and other beverages has not yet borne fruit.

Or take the big soap concerns who spread over the entire cosmetics field. Or General Electric and other electrical goods firms now pushing their wares in the shape of toasters, radios, television sets and lamp bulbs. How many of these firms, to mention only a few, could answer satisfactorily the question: "How many skilled Negro workers are employed by you?"

And what is enough to boil over your wrath is the fact that these firms who presume to address themselves

to Negro women are the very ones who, by their hiring policies, hold Negro women in ante bellum contempt. This contempt is tangible, despite the smiling voice of the salesman or the cooling pitch of the advertising copy-writer.

For example, government statistics indicate that there are more than 3,500,000 women employed as clerical and sales personnel in the United States. But there is only one Negro woman employed out of each 2,000 in this category. Except for some department store clerks and a few office jobs in cities like New York, most of the Negro women doing office or sales work are employed by Negro businesses.

**RUN OVER A FEW COMPANIES** in your mind: all automobile manufacturers, all meat packers, all railroads, all tobacco companies, all insurance companies, except those owned or managed by Negroes, all financial concerns, except a "token" Negro job here and there. Continue with all oil companies, including those controlled by that great friend of the Negro people, the Rockefeller family; the duPont chemical, paint and arms dynasty; all tire and rubber companies; all communications—telephone and telegraph—if we except delivery boys and some token jobs in Harlem.

I think that is enough to indicate the utter contempt which big business holds for Negro women. But there is another side. This contempt isn't blind hatred. It is based on the need of the rich white supremacists for cheap servants and the need to bribe the middle classes below them.

The contempt pays off. Of the 2,000,000 Negro women who must work for a living, one million of them—or more—are engaged in domestic work or some form of "service" job. So the "white women only" sign placed on nearly 4,000,000 jobs for women maintains a steady pool of a million household slaves. And from this pool many a skilled white worker who can afford a domestic worker is bought by the bosses' "fool's gold"

of male supremacy and white supremacy. By this tactic of Big Business the working class is split and the link between the working class and the Negro people is left unknitted.

Viewed from the standpoint of cold statistics alone, the 100,000 new Negro jobs which the National Negro Labor Council has set as its goal could well be all jobs for Negro women. And, even after attaining this goal, only the merest dent would have been made in the white supremacy wall which holds millions of Negro women in an economic prison, condemned to a life of kitchen and household drudgery.

The facts I have recited are not refutable. They should be extended and presented relentlessly, I suggest, to the labor bureaucrats who are at present seeking to argue away the Negro question by simply—but viciously—denying its existence.

Just one more fact: In New York State, there are 1,000,000 women clerical workers and saleswomen. It would take 100,000 such jobs for Negro women in this state alone to reach an equitable distribution.

**ALL TRADE UNIONS** and Negro people's organizations, it would appear, will have to address themselves to this problem. Phil Murray, CIO president; William Green, AFL president; the central bodies of both federations, and local union leaders should be shaken up on this issue and presented with a plan for a united fight to achieve democracy at the job level.

Progressive trade unionists in all unions, it seems to me, should press for a joint committee of ALL unions in the field to begin battering down the jimcrow job walls in earnest. Neither the bosses nor the labor bureaucrats can hide behind the old dodge that "there are no 'qualified' Negroes."

High schools and private commercial schools are turning out graduates in the thousands each year. The Negro women are demonstrating more and more their readiness to fight. The stage is set for victory and the action has been too long delayed.

## Moscow Skyscraper

**They are putting the finishing touches on a new office building in Moscow. Building techniques are new, work is highly mechanized; the famous people are those who developed new methods of building.**

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR

**A**FTER getting out of the elevator at the 26th floor of the Smolensk office building a winding staircase takes you up the steel spire which tops the structure. The first thing we heard as we went up were the lilting tunes of a song from the film "Cossacks of the Kuban." Later going from floor to floor electricians, painters, carpenters, plumbers could be heard singing on the job.

These were a most relaxed group of workers, yet they're the same who have topped their quotas and plans. As in the industrial plants here the building workers on Moscow's skyscraper jobs have a "vested interest" in their careers. Even before they started on the skyscrapers in 1948, housing developments for the construction workers were built. In a Moscow suburb, 20 minutes from town by electric train, the Smolensk building trades workers live either in separate one-family houses or small flats for single workers. They came from all over the Soviet Union to work on the skyscrapers.

Among the things stressed on the Smolensk project was mechanization of the labor process and speedy vertical transportation. Self elevating cranes, movable scaffolding, elevators brought up the steel girders from the frame, then the concrete, bricks and ceramic blocks as well as all the other building materials. The famous people around here are those who worked out better methods right on the job for making the work easier and faster at the same time.

When the building trades union signed its annual contract with the administration it took care not only of the high wage standards, but very special and detailed safety and labor protection clauses; annual paid vacations averaging three weeks; provisions for rest and holiday homes; special warm clothing for the cold weather, free kindergartens and nurseries for the workers' children; full pay for time when conditions beyond the workers' control make work impos-

sible housing provisions, as well as fulfillment of the production plan. Even unskilled workers were making 800 rubles a month, skilled workers, 1,500 and 1,800 rubles a month, which means that in three weeks they earn enough for a television set.

The 35-year-old assistant chief engineer of the project Yakov Solomonovich Zagalsky took me on a tour of the building. I asked him what he would be doing now that the building is nearing completion. He pointed out the window to the steel frame of a skyscraper hotel going up at the Dorogomilov embankment where he'd have his next job. I asked him about a young stone worker, Samoilov, whom I had interviewed last year and who had been the outstanding ceramic block layer on the Smolensk building. He too was now working on the hotel job.

Any fellow or girl—15 percent of the workers on the Smolensk job were women—has a career with a future here. I asked Zagalsky about his own background. Before the war he had been an ordinary construction worker. During the war he had fought the Nazis for four long years ending as a major on the third Byelorussian front. He went to the Kiev College of Construction Engineering and now he was building skyscrapers.

Everyone of the 1,000 offices of the Smolensk building will be equipped with air-conditioning. There are 28 high speed elevators in the building. On some of the floors the offices are made of beautiful Georgian walnut. Others are painted light lavender, cream, yellow, blue colors. On the second floor they were working on a big semi-circular dining room which will accommodate about five or six hundred people. In addition there will be a buffet on every other floor. There are also numerous meeting and conference rooms, verandas and balconies, rest and recreation rooms. The entire building will be completely furnished, all telephones installed before the occupants move in some time this year.



This is the new Smolensk office building during construction. All possible labor on the job was mechanized. Cranes used on the job were self-elevating, scaffolding was movable, all materials were handled by machine.



# Workers' Letters from the Shops

## Briggs Workers Wise to Speedup Tricks Of Company or Right-wing Union Chiefs

DETROIT.

To the Editor:

The recent struggle against speedup and management sadism of the Briggs Manufacturing Company (the company of the great "sportsman") holds many lessons and warnings for all workers.

The Briggs Company has cut back production some 50 percent since its peak period a year ago. In every cut back there is always an attempt to cut manpower in greater proportion than the cutback in production.

A speedup drive has always existed and so has resistance. But in the last cutback the company put through a bold and unhidden speedup drive. The drive centered itself around several departments but the trim shop received the brunt of the attack. There on one line production was cut 53 percent but manpower was cut 73 percent.

The men resisted strongly. They rode the line showing that they were unable to keep up. The company retaliated by sending all the workers home and releasing to the press that the men had walked out.

The leadership of Briggs Local 212 UAW-CIO is the outstanding example of Social-Democratic misleaders in the UAW. This local is the home local of Emil Mazey who dominates it completely with the help of president Ken Morris.

Faced with a struggle of the workers against speedup, with a strengthening opposition within the local, that is organized around the program of the Committee for a Democratic UAW with strong support of the rank and file, the elected Morris leadership were forced into support of the workers.

They issued anti-speedup leaflets. They warned the Briggs workers that the company was in a speedup drive and if they get away with it in one department... other departments would be next. But all of the leaflets had a catch, a catch by which to capitulate. From open opposition to time study as a principle they indicated they were willing to sell out by agreeing to time study. Of course they couldn't go too far, so they "militantly" insisted that the company put all the necessary men back to work first.

Another catch was their position that it isn't speedup if the Union had been called in to agree with the new standards!

At a special membership meeting 5,000 workers showed up to fight and go along in the strike vote. At this meeting the leadership seemed to support

the workers but in reality went to all means to thwart and twist the "fight back spirit" of the workers.

It became clear that all their support in the fight against speedup was double talk. They militantly damned time study and yet indicated they would settle on its basis. From the platform of the meeting they began to twist the speedup issue away from being the responsibility of the company. They made over half the meeting an attack on the workers as the source of speedup because they "double up" on jobs and therefore give the company a "valid" excuse.

On Jan. 31, a strike vote was taken. What were the factors which tended toward a "no" vote. One, a prevailing thought among workers that it wouldn't be worth it since they would be sold out after much suffering as they were in the Chrysler strike—100 days for an ineffective pension. Two, the knowledge that the Dodge workers had turned down a strike twice on a similar issue in the Dodge Trim shop, and three, the worsening unemployment situation.

But the factors for a "yes" vote negated these. One, the growing opposition to Reuther-Mazey-Morris group and the fight against sellouts which these misleaders bring about; Two, the factor that Negro and white were better integrated in the departments than at Dodge plus the fact that there are more Negro workers than at Dodge; Three a growing understanding that speedup hastens unemployment.

The result of this strike vote was 89 percent "YES" vote.

This fact frightened the Union officials as well as the company. A "settlement" was soon announced.

The result was that whereas six particular men lost their jobs through disproportionate cutbacks in manpower, and while the workers and their union were demanding all six men be replaced, and while the company had broken off negotiations with an offer to replace two men; the misleaders presented a typical social-democratic "compromise victory" and agreed to four men being returned.

So far the anti-Reuther opposition in the local have played no role, neither within the strike nor in exposing the sellout. They have been receiving heavy support from the rank and file but if they don't produce action and quickly, this support will dwindle. Their approach is still factional not a fighting one.

Briggs Worker.

## The Same Old 'Share Profit' Racket

Seattle, Wash.

Editor, Letters From Shops:

Desperate efforts are being made these days to convince the working class they have a big stake in the profit system. If Wall Street can succeed in this they will soften the hard core of the peace movement which lies in the working class. Then it will be much easier to push their hideous plans for world conquest through atomic destruction.

So it was hardly surprising when the company for which I work, offered, with much fanfare, to sell their new stock issue at the plant. For this purpose, they printed announcements of the coming sale on all bulletin boards; sent around their stooges to tell us the news by word of mouth; and finally shut everything down for 15 minutes while someone from Dow & Jones brokerage house lectured us on how we all would be getting in on the ground floor by buying their stock. This flunky said, "Gentlemen (sic), you know the stability of this business best. Therefore, your purchase of this stock would not only be a good advertisement for the firm (sic), but a fine investment for yourselves."

We all stood around this guy who after talking a while asked for questions. The first and only one was, "What happens to our money when the stock market goes down?" This deflated the

speaker for Wall Street so badly that he launched anew into his lecture. When he came up for air, and although no one had rung the buzzer, everyone knew it was 4:30 and the line-up formed at the time clock.

However, if the company officials could have heard the remarks all week previous they would probably not have been so disappointed at their stock-selling efforts. Workers were stopping each other around the shop with—"And how many shares of stock are you going to buy?"—then grinning ironically. This came from the floor-sweeper to the highest paid mechanics. Then there were comments as: "Guess we're supposed to put our pay checks in stock and live on hay the rest of the week—and just before Christmas, too." They're trying to make us think we own the joint. Then they can bust the union.

This experience illustrates the workers' ebbing confidence in the capitalist system. For with today's high prices and taxes and low wages coupled with increasing union-busting efforts, workers continue to lose confidence in a system of business founded on robbing them.

Fraternally,  
A SEATTLE WORKER.

## Conditions on Colliers

(From the Rudder, Boston paper of rank and file seamen.)

The colliers have been under union contract for about fifteen years. Most of the time, the colliers have been in an American port every second or third day. Yet the food on the coal colliers is awful.

It is time that the collier companies fed us decently. The coal collier Plymouth (Sprague) complains of rancid butter; of second grade foods.

The coal collier Malden (Mystic) is demanding better varieties of fresh fruits, vegetables and meats.

We seamen should organize ourselves on every collier to win better food.

We suggest that on every collier, a ship's meeting be held, a food committee elected, demands of food drawn, and the food committee representing the ship visit the union and the company with the ships demands for better food.

If no results, our position will have to be "Either we get better food all the time, or we do not sail the ships."



## World of Labor

### Labor Political Action Getting More Confused

By GEORGE MORRIS

Typical of the sort of statements you often see in labor literature is an editorial in the March Electrical Workers Journal, of the AFL's Brotherhood of Electrical workers, titled "A Time Bomb Waits." It says:

"A time bomb is set and waiting. It will explode when the labor market slackens and working people are least able to survive its blast. The waiting time-bomb is the Taft-Hartley Law. Smoldering as it has since 1947, it has done irreparable damage in some instances. Anti-union employers have tested the main weapons provided by the act, in the courts. In the Supreme Court four major tests were made of the worst union-wrecking provisions of act and in every case the act was declared constitutional. This occurred during good days of prosperity. Heaven help our union members subjected to the act, if depression days come again. That smoldering time-bomb must be extinguished!"

The editorial goes on to say that the only way to extinguish the time bomb is at the polls and concludes with a rousing plea for dollars for the AFL's political arm, the LLPA, and a turnout next November. Those are fine words. But how do the AFL and CIO leaders propose to achieve that result? For whom do they want the members to vote? It should not be forgotten that labor's votes were rallied for the Truman ticket in 1948 for substantially the same reason. Today, the same Truman who promised repeal of Taft-Hartley as the first act upon re-election, doesn't even promise re-

peal any more. He only asks for some "improvements" in the law.

IN 1948, LABOR was at least united in its strategy. But looking through labor journals today you are struck by the mosaic of confusion and stupidity that is shaping as "labor's" political pattern. Daniel Tobin who headed Roosevelt's labor campaign committees, comes up with some expert confusion in the March Teamster.

To get his million members into an "optimistic" mood he starts his piece with, "After the election, of course, labor will be forgotten as it has been for the last four years, no matter which party is elected, if the same class of politicians which have been in control, or partial control, for the last four years are returned to office." We need, he says, someone with courage to "clean out the money-changers from the temples of both parties" and adds, "I am afraid we won't get for the ensuing term, the kind of crusader we need." That "crusader" says Tobin must be of a Washington or Lincoln caliber.

By the time the diatribe is finished Tobin nominates both a modern Washington and a Lincoln—Kefauver in the Democratic Party and Eisenhower in the Republicans. So line up ladies and gentlemen, Republicans on the right, Democrats on the left, and either way you vote we the workers will "win." But, of course, it won't make much difference who you vote for, because you'll LOSE anyway. After reading Tobin's brilliant piece I am sure that the million teamsters will be breaking their neck to get their dollars to the AFL political action body.

Tobin's choice is between a Dixiecrat with a coonskin cap and a "liberal" face, and a man on horseback whose views regarding labor are so "popular" that he deems it wisest to be silent about them.

Tobin, who because of political division in his own union's brass finds it convenient to pull at the tails of both political horses, embodies in himself the confusions of labor as a whole. A sizable section of the

AFL is trying to build up Eisenhower as a candidate on the theory that "labor's" best bet is with the Republicans now. The Railroad Brotherhoods will most likely lean to a Republican. In the CIO they are still clinging to the belief that Truman will run but are holding back commitments to play safe with a Kefauver. On the West Coast some labor leaders are lining up for Governor Warren.

SEN. ROBERT TAFT, meanwhile, has the audacity to make Taft-Hartley the issue. Knowing well that there isn't a single candidate outside those of the Progressive Party, who is willing to make Taft-Hartley repeal a big issue. Taft is making most of the situation by ridiculing labor's cry against the T-H Law. He is actually making an appeal to the backward worker on the claim that the Taft-Hartley Law "protects" him from the labor leaders. Judging by the result Taft obtained in his own Senatorial election in 1950, when he won most of Ohio's industrial counties, including the votes of many unionists, it would be the height of stupidity for labor to ignore his strategy or to conclude that workers wouldn't vote for a Taft.

A real question for labor is: Who will be the Taft-Hartley repeal candidate among the kind of men its leaders are ready to endorse? How can you make Taft-Hartley repeal an issue if the overriding consideration of every one of those likely candidates is a pro-war and war economy program? Truman received the decisive vote from workers on T-H repeal, but he only delivred the war part of his program. After four years of experience a labor leader who is honest should frankly admit to his members that so far the T-H repeal issue, as labor has pressed it, up to now has been an effective way to catch labor votes for pro-war candidates.

When the labor leaders make their frantic appeals for dollars for PAC and the LLPA to "extinguish the time bomb" they should first be required to show the workers how they propose to accomplish that result.



# Tape Recording of an FBI Plot

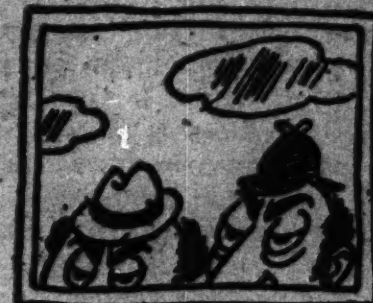
Here is part of the recorded conversation between FBI agents and the national director of the Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union in Hawaii. They tried to get a union man to sell out his organization and split the Hawaiian locals from the international.



[This conversation between David Thompson and FBI Agents James Condon and Richard Burrus, took place in Thompson's home on Christmas Eve, 1951. Thompson is ILWU Educational Director in Hawaii; he was a lieutenant of Marines in World War II and lost a leg on Iwo Jima. There had been one previous conversation between Thompson and the FBI men, which is referred to below. At that meeting the agents sparred around and suggested the organization of a rebellion in ILWU's Hawaiian Division, at the coming territorial convention. Thompson led them on. They said such a rebellion would get wide support in the Islands and the mainland leadership couldn't do a thing about it. The conversation which follows took hours to record, and since the microphone was hidden it is not letter-perfect. Much of the talk was irrelevant to the "deal" the FBI men wanted to offer Jack Hall, ILWU's Regional Director in Hawaii: to drop the Smith Act charges against him if he would "come along" in the FBI plot to sever the Hawaiian locals from the International. Wherever an omission occurs, a running commentary explains what was going on—The Editors.]

## THE FBI MEN ARE OUT OF CONDITION

Agent: Sit still, David.  
 Dave: Hi.  
 Agent: How are you, Dave?  
 Dave: How are you?  
 Agent: Hi. (Whew!) (Laughter.)  
 Dave: (Unintelligible.)  
 Agent: That's a long climb.  
 Dave: Negotiating that hill?  
 Agent: Yeah.  
 Agent: We're supposed to be in top physical shape, too.  
 Agent: What have you, time off, Dave?  
 Dave: Well, I had a little operation. I had some scar tissue taken off. It's been bothering me for a number of years.  
 Agent: Just kind of taking it easy, a little vacation, huh?  
 Dave: Well, sort of.  
 Agent: (Unintelligible.)  
 Dave: I haven't been killing myself.  
 Agent: You don't need to.  
 Dave: Nobody's looking over my shoulder.  
 Agent: Yeah, that's right. True.  
 Agent: We kind of had you in a spot there the other night.  
 Dave: Yeah, I guess.  
 (The agents are referring here to a previous conversation they had with Dave, when one of ILWU's attorneys, Myer C. Symonds, walked in. The conversation continues here for some minutes on the same subject, then):  
**FBI MEN HAVE TALKED TO "ABOUT EVERYBODY"**  
 Agent: He (Symonds) knows that we've been talking to just about everybody, anyhow, and he's seen us: I don't know whether he remembered us:  
 Dave: Is that right? Yeah, he said he knew who you were after I'd told him—  
 Agent: Did he?  
 Dave: But that doesn't prove anything to me.  
 Agent: No. Yeah.  
 Dave: That might have been second-guessing.  
 Agent: I doubt it.  
 Agent: He probably shouldn't have—  
 Agent: But you see two young hawks (white) guys, it kind of narrows down—  
 Dave: Yeah.



Agent: Two Mormon missionaries or FBI agents?  
 Agent: We didn't have a prayer book.  
 Agent: Even religion.  
 Dave: You guys could pass for a couple of Mormon missionaries. (Laughter.)  
 (The agents consider this a "compliment" and there is some kidding here, and then they get to the point.)

## NOW THEY GET TO THE POINT

Agent: Well, have you had a chance to think over anything we were talking about?  
 Dave: Yeah.  
 Agent: Dave?  
 Dave: Have you guys had a chance to think over the questions that I raised?  
 Agent: Yeah, That's all we've been doing. Frankly, we kind of—it's a—quite a bit different talking to you, frankly, than it is talking to a lot of the fellows we talked to, that can. In the first place they don't know as much as you know; for them to cooperate and tell us what you know, it isn't a very difficult job. They tell us what they know, how they came to be involved in this thing, and it's as much as they can do to help us and they're glad to do it, whereas in your case it gets a little more involved and therefore our answers to you become a little more involved and conditioned by your attitude toward us. Now, you kind of—as you said and rightfully so, you didn't tell us very much, and it makes our answers to you pretty difficult.

Dave: I had no intention of doing it. (Here there is a long conversation in which the agents try to explain their "attitude" to Dave and tell how he is in a position "to help a lot of these guys"—obviously by helping to split the union and thus "proving" that the rank and file union members are not involved in the "conspiracy" under which Hall was indicted. Dave asks them why they don't go to see Jack Hall about it, and they express their hesitancy.)

## THE AGENTS ARE SCARED TO TALK TO JACK HALL

Dave: Well, the last time you said it was too late to talk to the guy.  
 Agent: Well, now, no no.  
 Agent: No, We said that it was too late for us to come up like we did to you.  
 Agent: Yeah.  
 Agent: But it's never too late for us to—

Agent: If we knew he's interested and would like to get together, it wouldn't be at all too late for us to see him and to sound him out and he can sound us out. Again then from then on, at least to make his position clear to those who would be in a determining position as to what they could agree to.

Dave: Well, that's an interesting proposition.

Agent: There's nothing that can be—  
**AN OFFER TO TALK TO J. HOWARD McGRATH**

Agent: I mean we, like you and I, we can talk all year about Jack Hall, but we don't get anything accomplished. Same thing, he could be here and talk to us and we couldn't say "Jack, if you say so—and so we'll get the indictment dismissed," or "You won't have to go to

trial; we'll back you to the hilt." What we could do would be to explain his position to the guy who regulates these indictments, who's going to press the thing, and see if it could be straightened out whereby it would be 6 instead of 7, or at least if he had to go to court, it wouldn't—

Agent: I'd say the first step, anyway, if we're a—there's no way of course, to assure he, in his mind, and can never be absolutely sure that we're really playing square, just as you can't. And we in our mind can't be sure of the same thing either. But the first step to find out would be getting together, I would say.

(Here ensues a long yakety-yak in which the agents explain how much they "admire" Hall for what he has done for the union, but not for getting "maneuvered" into his present position—being indicted, that is. They say he could have avoided that—obviously by selling out before. Then there is talk about Dave acting as an intermediary, a discussion of stoolpigeons like Jack Kawano who tried to sell out the 1949 longshore strike in Hawaii and ratted before the Un-American Committee. Kawano has been set up in a liquor store since then. And finally the agents try this tack):

## THE IDEA IS TO CAPTURE THE COMING CONVENTION

Agent: But Dave, I think in your mind it would be a good idea to try to think out who would be needed to swing the thing to make it successful. So it would be—it wouldn't be anything phony, but would actually be a movement by enough of the leadership so it would carry and do some good. There is a good point. I think that perhaps we're in a position to help because we can ask some of those questions but, as I pointed out, you can't. But we can. Why don't we put it this way? I think we, at one time or another, either Dick and I—or some of the fellows, have spoken to most of these people. Whom would you think would be needed?

Dave: Well, I should think that you'd have to have some of the top elected officials—

Agent: Yeah.

(Here Dave leads them on, naming local ILWU Hawaiian leaders who would have to be convinced if the FBI plot is to succeed. The agents name those they think can't be approached with any hope of success and it all comes back to Jack Hall and whether they should try to approach him, what kind of guy he is, etc.)

## WHO DO YOU SUPPOSE CAN LAY IT ON THE LINE?

Agent: Well, our big worry would be in talking with him the hope that he would be enough of a man's man just to talk, and if there's nothing there for him that's all there is to it. . . . If there's something for him, to get in touch with the guy who can lay it on the line for him, but a—

Dave: Well—

Agent: For instance, in talking to somebody like McElrath, that would be my idea; I don't think he's enough of a—a—I don't think he can be relied upon.

Dave: One thing you can always do is to—well, I was going to say one thing

you could do if you go through me,—you can call me a liar. (Laughs)

(Laughter)

Agent: That's true. Well, that's true. That's one way to look at it.

Dave: Then, I'd just—

Agent: What kind of a position does that put you in?

Agent: Yeah.

Dave: Well, that's the only thing. I don't know.

Agent: That wasn't our idea to get you in the middle.

(Here Dave tells them he has told Jack Hall that the agents approached him—Thompson—and that his response to this information was negative. There ensues a long talk about how much influence the agents do or do not have with the FBI, whether they can deliver on their promises, the relationship between the FBI and the Department of Justice, the nature and purposes of the Smith Act, the Taft-Hartley affidavits, and the indictment of Hall and the other defendants.)

## PLAY BALL OR ELSE WHAT THIS MEANS IS:

Dave: Now, where did we get stuck?

Agent: Yeah, what would happen if all of a sudden some error comes up that possibly somebody charged with a crime, not of recent date, has since that date changed his mind, changed his heart and is no longer in spirit guilty of the things he's been charged with. What, what happens to him? If the government is appraised of that fact soon enough, something possibly could be done about it.

Dave: Yeah.

Agent: If not, he just goes on and the wheels of justice grind and he gets caught in the middle.

Dave: Well, as to whether—maybe I'm looking a little too far under the bed for ghosts, but—

Agent: Well—that's all right, go ahead—it may scare us, too.

Dave: You guys work for McGrath now and you may work for somebody else sometime later and, uh—

Agent: Ah—

Dave: Suppose that you, well—  
 Agent: Go ahead, go ahead; no, go ahead.

Dave: Suppose that a guy that's big, and as important as Jack, and I don't mean in the sense of how he's been blown up, but I mean really important to people here in the territory. Suppose that he, maybe had an interest in the people of the Territory, and that he could go along with you guys, and then sometime in the future he should oppose a program, say a wage freeze which is very important to the administration, where does that leave him?

## IF YOU "PURGE" THE UNION YOU'RE OK WITH THE BOSS

(The agents try to assure Dave that that would be perfectly OK with them, and then the FBI men engage in a discussion of unions in general, the pressures to which they are subjected, the motivations of Phil Murray of the CIO and the questions of whether or not the FBI is an outfit used by the Democratic Party to destroy its enemies. Dave says that all the time he's been saying would be on the subject of the union, if only he had a chance to say it out against the union.)



# to Split a Union



however, that every time the union goes on strike for legitimate gains, the bosses yell "Red." They pretend that they are opposed to the bosses in this, but Dave is not fooled by their doubletalk and comes right back at them):

Dave: I'd hate to see you guys or anybody else, I'd certainly hate to be a party to wrecking this union. And—nothing could wreck it faster than to have it split apart at the seam, you know. And I wonder—you guys say that communism is splitting the union. I don't see any king-size cracks in it yet, but maybe there are some things that you see that I don't know about.

**HERE COMES THE THREAT:  
"WHO WILL BE NEXT?"**

Agent: Well, I think it's doing a pretty good job if it takes your Regional Director and puts him in jail. A pretty good start, and who knows who'll be next?

(Pause).  
Dave: Well, there's question number one—who the hell wants to help put him in jail, you see?

Agent: That's right. That's why we've been doing all the talking.

Dave: Um. (Pause).

I wonder if it would make any sense if I tried to talk to Jack? I could put it on the basis that you guys told me that you were sorry that it will be 6 instead of 7. (Note: This is a slip of the tongue. Dave meant to say "7 instead of 6" indictments).

Agent: I think it's a fair enough appraisal of our opinion.

Dave: (Unintelligible).

Agent: I think it's up to Dave to decide in your own mind whether you can.

(There is a discussion at this point, for about 10 minutes, as to how to approach Jack, what he might or might not say, how he would react, etc. The agents say Jack Hall is "just like" Dave, implying that neither man trusts the other because both have "something to lose," and then):

**THIS MEANS: BE AN FBI MAN  
AND HOLD YOUR JOB**

Agent: You've—that's—you've got to tell you're—you're smart enough to know let it go and if we can find out, why then perhaps there are other avenues of approach to deal through and that we could think through to save you declaring yourself, and tipping your hand, too, right at that point. I think that's not necessary, but as I said before—we don't have to do everything tonight or tomorrow.

Dave: No, but on the other hand, you don't want—we don't want to delay too goddamn long (unintelligible).

Agent: That's true, too.

Agent: The trial coming up.

Agent: Well, we've got to—he's got to be sure it isn't—

Dave: Um-hm.

Agent: And if it comes out that it can't go any further than that, but if it looks as if there's good indication that a meeting could be set up, why, perhaps then we can do that and we'd talk it over with you again, and the next time after you've talked to him and perhaps at that point something will come to light, you see. Maybe we wouldn't have to talk it over with you. I—I don't like to plan too far ahead.

Dave: Um-hm.

Agent: Anyway, it would make it simple. Are you going to mention, Dave, that we were to see you again? Or we came to see you again?

Dave: I don't have to.

Agent: No. Uh, I was just thinking, if you mention that we were here again

and we re-emphasized that point, it might give him reason to comment—uh, if you just bring it up again as a matter of rehash on what we told you the first time, maybe he would pass it over. It mightn't even be a bad idea to mention that we were here again, and—

Dave: Maybe it would.

Agent: There, again, you've got to use your judgment.

Dave: Well, I don't like to, I don't—you guys are gonna get the idea that I'm playing a kind of a devious game here, but that's not the position I want to get myself into. And I'd just as soon avoid as much cloak and dagger stuff as possible.

Agent: Yeah, sure.

Dave: And I, uh—

Agent: I—I don't blame you.

Dave: Still interested in seein' just how deep you fellows are going.

**IF WE CAN'T WORK IT ONE  
WAY, WE'LL TRY ANOTHER**

Agent: Well, I think we can leave it at this that you make the approach, however, you deem wanting to do it and then that turns out, you go on with it or quit at that point, whichever appears the best to you, or who knows, you may go your way and he may come to you a little while later after he's had a chance to think about it. This could be a completely new idea to him, too. So, if this thing might, to try to set up some long, involved plan—

Dave: Yeah.

Agent: —cloak and dagger stuff, you just couldn't—

Agent: We don't want that.

(There follows about five minutes of conversation repeating what Dave will say to Jack Hall when he sees him, and arranging for another contact between Thompson and the FBI agents. If the reader is interested in the finer side of FBI agents here it is in a conversation about Christmas trees):

Agent: Look at that tree. It's a beauty.

Dave: Yeah, isn't that a nice one?

Agent: It is a good one.

Dave: Yeah, yeah.

Agent: I guess your boy gets a big kick out of it.

Dave: Yeah. The storekeeper picked that out for somebody and the guy wanted a bigger one, so my wife got it.

Agent: You got a nice—

Dave: Yeah.

Agent: Almost as if you measured the room, with about three inches left at the top.

Dave: Yeah.

Agent: Look out. Okay. Well, thanks very much, Dave.

Dave: Yeah.

Agent: Thanks a lot.

Dave: Well, it's good for your waistline, anyway. (Laughter).

(On this note the meeting ended. The next got more specific about the deal the agents would like to make with Jack Hall, and there is an implied threat to Dave Thompson himself to go along with the "conditioning" the agents have been attempting to use on ILWU rank and filers, or find himself in the same spot as the Regional Director. A future issue of The Worker magazine will carry excerpts of the conversation that followed this one. Readers must realize that there is all the difference in the world between reading this material and hearing it—as hundreds of ILWU members have heard it on the radio in the Islands. Lost in the printed version are all the intonations of the voice, the inflections and pauses, the laughter and innuendos.)

# The Douglass Center

FREDERICK DOUGLASS

**This new Marxist school in Harlem is destined to play an important role in arming a fighting people with the knowledge so essential for victory.**

By DOXEY A. WILKERSON  
Director, Jefferson School of Social Science

**T**he labor-progressive movement in the whole of New York City should greet and give tangible support to the new Frederick Douglass Educational Center which opened its doors in Harlem during the past week. This Marxist school, "Dedicated to Negro Liberation," is destined to play an important role in arming a fighting people with the knowledge and confidence so essential for victory over their imperialist oppressors.

The Harlem community is a happy-hunting-ground for the profit-crazed leeches who infest our rotting society and grow fat on the people's misery. There they enjoy the special "advantages" which the jimcrow system affords for wringing super-profits out of the hides of an oppressed people. Landlords, merchants, a varied assortment of bosses, our bankers' city government and the Klan-minded police all conspire to drive down the living standards and curtail the liberties of our brothers and sisters crowded into the tenements north of Central Park.

But Harlem is also a seething cauldron of explosive political forces which have more than once knocked the white chauvinist rulers of our town back on their heels—and will surely do it again. Here are hundreds of thousands of Negroes, tens of thousands of West Indians, and hundreds of thousands of Puerto Ricans—each group welded together by the powerful national ties that unite an oppressed people. Here is an overwhelmingly working-class population with the added common bonds shared by all who labor. Here, moreover, are peoples who are damned tired of being pushed around, more than ready to fight back, and eager to find the "way out."

Let substantial numbers of the people of Harlem come to understand the class character of their main oppressors. Let

them grasp the super-profit motive which maintains the ghetto. Let them acquire strength from the historic struggles and rich culture which are their heritage. Let them gain confidence from the increasingly triumphant peoples' liberation struggles of Asia, Africa and Latin America. And let them come to recognize their basic common interests of joint struggles with the progressive working-class movement of our City and our country as a whole.

Let these things happen to substantial numbers of the people of Harlem and they will mobilize and lead the political forces which will yet tear down the hateful walls of the jimcrow ghetto; and in the process they will enormously strengthen the peace and freedom struggles of their white fellow-workers throughout our community.

It is precisely to further these developments—through a rounded program of short-term evening courses and cultural activities—that the Frederick Douglass Educational Center now sets about its work.

Necessary is it that a people's school genuinely dedicated to this liberating purpose should base its program on the working-class science of Marxism-Leninism, which affords the indispensable guide for victorious peoples' liberation struggles the world over. Highly appropriate is it that such a school should adopt the name of the great freedom-fighter who taught: "If there is no struggle, there is no progress."

The new "Douglass Center" is headed by a strong and able woman who first learned to struggle against jimcrow oppression on the countryside in the Deep South, who acquired the skills and knowledge symbolized by a college degree, and who rounded out her education in the labor-progressive movement in Detroit and New York. Until recently the Registrar and an instructor of the Jefferson School of Social Science, Mrs. Rosalie Berry is admirably equipped for the leadership which her new post entails.

But it will be no easy task for the director, faculty and sponsoring committee to build a sound and stable base for the Frederick Douglass Educational Center. Already confronted with increasing slanders in the reactionary press, they will need much help from the progressive forces of our entire city—in attracting students, in paying bills, and in beating back the attacks of those who fear Marxist education for the people of Harlem and who seek, therefore, to strangle the "Douglass Center" in its infancy.

Let all who understand the major importance of building this new people's school in Harlem now rally to its support. There are few more basic contributions we can make to the struggle for democracy and peace.

MRS. ROSALIE BERRY  
Director of the Frederick Douglass  
Educational Center

The Frederick Douglass Educational Center is still accepting enrollment for spring term courses, meeting once a week of evenings for eight weeks. Address: 154 W. 124th St. Phone: UNIVERSITY 5-7886.



## Midnight Reverie

IT MUST HAVE BEEN after midnight when Arch Farch switched on the light and fumbled on the floor for the ad he had cut out. Edna stirred, blinked, and opened her eyes. "You sick?" she asked.

Arch mumbled, "I'm looking for something." "Turn out the light," said Edna. "You've got to go to work in the morning."

"Maybe not," said Arch. "Ah, here it is!" He held up the clipping. "I've been thinking about this all night, Edna," he said. "It's a book called 'Think and Grow Rich,' by a man named Napoleon Hill."

"That's the right name for that guy," said Edna. "The book sells for only two-fifty," Arch continued.

"And you know what it teaches you?"

"I'm breathless," said Edna. "Tell me."

"It teaches you the Andrew Carnegie secret of making money."

Edna thought for a moment. "That's not bad," she said. "I learned the Andrew Carnegie secret of making money, but it cost me three dollars."

"How so?" asked Arch.

"That's what I paid for Karl Marx's Capital."

"And you learned the secret?"

"Arch," said Edna, "it's no longer a secret. It hasn't been a secret for a long time."

"Edna!" cried Arch, sitting straight up in bed, "do you mean to tell me you know the Andrew Carnegie secret of making money and you never told me about it?"

"Take it easy, Arch. The secret won't help."

"But what is it? What is it?"

Edna yawned and turned her pillow over. "The Andrew Carnegie secret of making money is exactly the same as the I. E. duPont secret of making money."

"They told each other their secrets?" asked Arch.

"No. The Carnegie secret and the duPont secret is the same as the Mellon secret, the Morgan secret, and the Harriman secret."

"You know what it is," said Arch bitterly, "and you won't tell your own husband. Edna, what's the Andrew Carnegie secret of making money?"

Reluctantly, Edna sat up. "You're not allowed to

make money," she said. "Only the mint is allowed to make money."

"But Andrew Carnegie was a rich man," protested Arch.

"Sure. But he didn't make it. He swiped it."

"Like Willie Sutton?"

"Almost," said Edna. "But Carnegie swiped it according to the rules. Sutton didn't."

"Let me think about this," said Arch.

"Don't think," said Edna. "Sleep. You've got to get to work in the morning."

Arch sighed and pulled the covers up to his chin. "Sometimes," he confessed, "I get sick of working for my lousy wages."

"Well," said Edna, "why don't you get someone to work for you for lousy wages?"

"Not me," said Arch. "In the first place, you need money for that. In the second place, I wouldn't like it."

Edna leaned over and snapped out the light. "If that's the case, Arch, you wouldn't like the Andrew Carnegie secret of making money."

## Thaelmann's Last Letter

(Continued from Magazine Page 1)

which regards the past as though it were done with forever. . . .

And now I suppose you want to know something of my life in prison. It would take more than a sizable volume to describe fully the different experiences and events, and I will therefore pick out merely certain episodes and the main facts and tell you about them.

On March 3, 1933, I was arrested in Berlin in the room I rented from a disabled ex-soldier where I generally stayed when I came to Berlin. An Emergency Squad of Police consisting of 20 men headed by a lieutenant, all brandishing revolvers, broke into the flat and then rushed into my room. The lieutenant was calm and collected, but the men were very nervous and excited. I was handcuffed, rushed by car to the nearest police station and from there with a special squad to the Berlin Polizei Presidium on Alexander Platz. A brief interrogation, but I made no statement. I had to wait there for five hours. Finally I was taken to a cell in the police prison there. . . .

From there I immediately addressed a written application to the Procurator-General of the Reichs Supreme Court (Reichsgericht) requesting that the investigation of my case be accelerated since I was not aware of having committed any punishable acts. I took this step to prevent transfer to a concentration camp. This succeeded. On May 23, 1933, I was transferred to the Remand Prison, Berlin, Old Moabit. Two-and-a-half years in prison on remand, interrogated in the course of this time by four examining judges, sometimes daily for more than ten hours. All the most important materials of the Party centre, as well as other materials of the Party and its organizations which were to be used as evidence against me were produced and I had to give my opinion on them and my explanations. All my speeches and articles were dragged in, meeting of the Secretariat, Politbureau, Central Committee and other conferences, important rallies and demonstrations at which I had spoken—all this became the subject of interrogation. And finally the whole Policy of the Party, its work and organizational activities, countless documents and pamphlets which had been published by the Party, were thoroughly examined—and sometimes forged or fabricated material produced by spies was slipped in. . . .

As leader of the Communist movement I upheld all decisions of the Central Committee of the Party as well as of the Communist International and accepted full responsibility for them, at the same time not only resolutely rejecting all attempts to make me mention, i. e., betray, the names of Party personalities and Party functionaries, but acting steadfastly and in accordance with duty. Notwithstanding all kinds of tricks and lies the examining judges never succeeded in trapping me, in making me a traitor to my comrades-in-arms or to the cause of communism. Sometimes it led to unpleasant scenes and violent arguments in the course of which it became necessary to adjourn the interro-

gation. After the failure of the examining judges to trip me or force me into incriminating admissions, they had recourse to the Gestapo.

In January, 1934, four Gestapo officials fetched me by car and took me to the Headquarters of the Gestapo, Berlin, Prinz-Albrecht-Strasse. From the car I was taken straight to a room on the fourth floor when I was received by eight Gestapo officers of medium and higher rank who raised their fists in the "Red Front" salute.

To describe what took place in that room during the following four-and-a-half hours, from 5 to 9:30 p.m., is almost impossible. Every imaginable brutal method was used against me to try and extort from me at all costs confessions and information about comrades who had been arrested and about political action. First to be tried was the method of friendly familiarity—I knew some of these gangsters from the days of Severing's Political Police—with attempts at persuasion, and so on, to try in the course of these conversations to find out something about this or that comrade and other things of interest to them. This maneuver failed. Then followed brutal physical violence, in the course of which I had four teeth knocked out of my jaw. They still failed. The third act was the use of hypnotism, which was completely ineffective and broke against my then still very strong nervous system. Although the hypnotist performed his manipulations for about three quarters of an hour while I had to kneel in front of him on the floor, I remained perfectly calm and fully conscious.

In this way three and a half hours passed and I could not see a good way out. But the climax of the drama came in the last act. I was told to strip, two men grabbed me by the neck and laid me across a stool. A uniformed Gestapo man then started to whip me at regular intervals with a heavy whip made of hippopotamus skin. The pain made me cry out loud several times.

Then I was gagged and the blows rained down on my face while at the same time I was whipped across my chest and back. I fell, rolled on the floor, face downwards and not answering any of their questions. They kicked me; I kept trying to hide my face but I was exhausted, my heart began to give in and I no longer heard or saw anything. Besides, I was so tormented by thirst that foam was coming out of my mouth and I almost suffocated. Although in a half-faint I still did not lose consciousness, but neither did I any longer feel pain and all I thought of was how to end this torture.

Suddenly a man came running into the room and said in a whisper that the charwomen and other people in the building had heard the loud cries. He asked them to put an end to it. At 9:30 in the evening the executioners ended their fun. They put a towel round my bleeding head and a muffer round my neck and ordered me to sit down on the stool and face the wall. Two Gestapo men trained their revolvers on me and threatened to shoot the moment I turned round. Of course, I turned round immediately to see what those fellows were going to do to me next. But

nothing more happened. They phoned the waiter of the canteen who brought them something to eat and drink; he looked at me with pity and bitterness. After that I was dragged into the lift and locked into a cell in the basement. After eight days and again 48 hours after that, I was interrogated once more in the same room, in the presence of only two or three officials. As I did not change my tactics I was threatened that if I carried on in the same way they would not shrink from repeating the same tested method until I thought better of it.

Shortly after this I was taken back to Moabit, escorted by four Gestapo officials who had been present when I was beaten. During the journey one of the brutes was brazen enough to threaten me that if during my trial by the Reichs Court I mentioned my experiences they would get me out of the Court and take me to a place where I would be silenced forever. I listened without saying anything, but thought that if such a chance should present itself I would certainly not miss it. When my warder in Moabit took me in, he whispered: "Thaelmann, what a sight you are—what on earth has happened to you?"

Almost the whole world, and many people in Germany, too, learned about the drama that had taken place in the Gestapo headquarters. Abroad, rumors gained currency that Thaelmann had been murdered. The Hitler ring-leaders were forced to get together all sorts of delegations to show them Thaelmann alive in Moabit jail. Amongst these delegations was one composed of representatives of various parties in the Saar region where the plebiscite was about to be held. The whole comedy was organized in such a way that I did not come into any contact with the delegations, which were always accompanied by Gestapo officials and representatives of the examining judge. Nevertheless, in the case of the Saar delegation, I managed to shout to the Gestapo men: "You know quite well that I was dreadfully maltreated in your place and you were present." But already the delegation was being jostled out and that was the end of it. Throughout the period I was in prison on remand, from the moment of my arrest until I was handed the indictment, there were frequent delegations of all kinds—foreign journalists, lawyers of world fame, Count Rosen of Sweden, various personalities from Norway, Denmark, Sweden, the United States, and others. Once a delegation of over 50 world-renowned lawyers came to Moabit.

After about six months I was handed the 260-page indictment. During the period I was on remand the so-called "People's Court" was set up in Berlin, to take the place of the Reichs Court which would normally have tried me. My case was referred to the new Court. Two lawyers, one from Hamburg, whom I had chosen, and the other from Berlin, assigned to me by the authorities, were at my disposal during the latter period of the preliminary examination. A third lawyer from Dortmund agreed to be present at the trial.

The indictment was a tissue of lies and concoctions and its very foundation would have been shattered within the first few hours of the trial. On four basic and main counts of the indictment I would have taken the offensive and

appeared not as the defendant, but as the accuser of the prosecution which had concocted this monstrous web of lies. . . . On the basis of the indictment itself I would have accused them, and convicted them, of miscarriage of justice, unscrupulousness, lying, brutal maltreatment and treachery. Not only would they have suffered ignominious legal defeat, but they could not have escaped a political fiasco.

During the preliminary investigation, the judges prudently avoided so much as even a mention of the Reichstag arson frameup. Why? When the whole diabolical business is viewed in its true light, you will understand.

Neither was our "Program for National and Social Emancipation" issued during the general elections in 1930 with the slogans for "Freedom, Socialism, Work and Bread" and for a "Free and Socialist Germany," brought into the preliminary investigation, nor a lot of other material damaging to the Nazis.

But what the prosecution deliberately omitted, I would have brought out during the trial. I had already submitted a list of over 200 witnesses from all over Germany, of whom only a few were subpoenaed during the preliminary investigation—mostly those who, even though unwittingly and without bad intentions, had in some way or other incriminated me. In addition, I intended to demand at the trial itself the calling of further witnesses for the defense, and there were also the witnesses from abroad I had applied for. . . .

In the course of time a Thaelmann Defense Committee was set up abroad; it was composed of prominent personalities from almost every section of the world public, including high church dignitaries. This Committee assumed at the time considerable international importance, exercising great influence on world public opinion, both as regards the preliminary investigation against Thaelmann and the coming trial, and the Hitlerite authorities found themselves compelled to deal with the subject of the Thaelmann trial in two leading articles in the German press. These articles, signed by such eminent jurists as the Attorney General Dr. Werner and Prof. Dr. Grimm of Essen, dealt exclusively with the question of the enemies of the State in the Thaelmann trial, and with the legal aspect, stating that no obstacles would be placed in the way of Thaelmann's defense. This tied the prosecution's hands and greatly facilitated my legal position as regards preparing my defense.

It goes without saying that all this was possible only because the year was 1935. By 1938 a trial of such importance and with this juridical basis would have been utterly inconceivable. This comparison brings out clearly the changed conditions due to the aggravation of the internal situation in Germany. In high politics, as often in the processes of human society, it sometimes happens that one side wants to hasten things too fervently while the other side is not only afraid of them but would regard it as a political misfortune if they were to take place. And these are precisely the reasons why the trial did not, to my great disappointment, take place. I was not to experience the joy of this enormous legal spectacle. Our Party and my friends also regretfully had to miss the triumph which it would have brought about unquestionably.

(Concluded Next Week)



## The New Films

By DAVID FLATT

**THE NEW CHINA:** The epochal story of the first year of the mighty Chinese People's Republic headed by the great Mao Tse-tung is beautifully told in the Stanley Theatre's two-and-one-half hour documentary film 'The New China.' (Now in its third record-breaking week.) Vividly photographed in color, narrated in English and produced by the leading documentary film-makers of Peking and Moscow, 'The New China' takes us on a thrilling journey through five important regions of this vast country of 450,000,000 people, which is larger in area than the United States, and has a history dating back 1,500 years before ours was founded. The film ranges widely over the Yangtze, South China, Hangchow, New Shanghai and New Peking, giving us huge chunks of China's breath-taking natural beauties including above all the beautiful faces of its people. Faces of peasants drinking milk for the first time in their lives. Faces of factory workers freed from the yoke of working for a boss. Fishermen's faces no longer compelled to give up the bulk of their catch in rent to the landlord. Faces of men and women constructing dams which will forever end the century-old threat of floods. Faces of children going to school for the first time. Faces of actors, art students, paraders in the streets celebrating the first anniversary of the People's Republic. The film paints a glowing picture of the astonishing progress the regime of Mao Tse-tung has brought to industry, agriculture and to the political, cultural and economic life of the country in the first year of the Republic's existence. "Liberated forever from the landowners' yoke, the Chinese people are now working for themselves, their children and the good of their country. A great goal gives birth to great energy," says the film's commentator. The film is so well done and shows such startling contrasts between the old and the new and is filled with such visible happiness of young and old engaged in fruitful labor after agonizing years of suffering and cruelty under Chiang Kai-shek, that it impressed even the blasé critic of the N. Y. Post who wrote:

"The New China is the best travelogue of China this observer has ever seen. It contains a tremendous amount of fascinating footage, much of which has never before been photographed for Western eyes. Certainly none of it has been as well photographed."

**CRY, BELOVED COUNTRY:** Film throws little light on

By SEMYON MASHINSKY  
Master of Philological Sciences  
MOSCOW

**RUSSIAN CLASSICAL** literature is permeated with ideas of humanism and kinship with the people, social justice and patriotism. For many decades of the 19th century literature was the only legal platform in Russia from which passionate and inspired words defending the people from the tyranny of the feudal-landlord system could resound. It was here that Nikolai Gogol, brilliant Russian author whose death centenary the country marked on March 4 of this year, played an exceptionally great role.

Gogol's works were written in the 30's and 40's of the past century, only a few years after the suppression of the first revolutionary outburst in Russia the Decembrist uprising of 1825. Bitter reaction reigned in the land. No repressions of the tsarist government, however, could extinguish the people's dream of freedom. Gogol's satire was an expression of the maturing hatred of the people for their enslavers. Gogol's humor had an annihilating force that was colossal. He held up to the public view all the filth and rottenness of the tsarist regime. That is why the advanced Russia of that time raised Gogol's work high as a banner in the struggle for revolutionary invigoration of life.

Gogol began to become widely known around 1831 and 1832, after the appearance of his collection of stories *Evenings on a Farm Near Dikanka*. These

the real nature of the brutally oppressive rule of South African governments. The dangerous and misleading nature of the film is heightened by the nimble use of the cameras as they skirt around and skip over a multitude of unsavory facets of South African life, while recording the journey of a humble Zulu priest, Kmallo, played by Canada Lee. It breathes a quality of arrogance which is subtle, but is arrogance nevertheless. Alan Paton, its author, displays such compassionate sympathy for "both sides," for oppressor and oppressed, that he, with all the magnanimity he can muster, places as much responsibility for the problems of South Africa on Zulus as on whites. The film fails to record the strikes, demonstrations and mass resistance by South Africans against the hated pass laws, curfews, inhuman working conditions and exploitation in mining and industry.



N. GOGOL - 1809-1852

stories struck a completely new note in Russian literature. They breathed a genuine knowledge of the life of the people. The wealth of realistic impressions, the rich texture of Gogol's prose, and his subtle humor all combined to attract the attention of the public to this young author.

Gogol combines a realistic, truthful description of the life of the people with elements of folklore and romantic fairy tales. But in his delineation of character he is, as the noted Russian critic Belinsky put it, "mathematically true to life."

It is in this that one must seek the reason for the tremendous success of *Evenings on a Farm Near Dikanka*. After reading Gogol's first stories the poet Pushkin wrote: "They amaze me. Here is a real mirth for you, sincere, unconstrained mirth without affectation, without primness. And what poetry in places, what sensitiveness!

The film ends, revealing less about the true nature of the workings of South African racism than the American Negro actors actually experienced in that country while making the film.

**RED BADGE OF COURAGE** Stephen Crane's realistic novel, intended to debunk the romantic approach to war, emerges on the screen at this moment in the nation's history almost as a well-done recruiting film.

**DREAM OF A COSSACK:** A magnificent Soviet film in color recording how the USSR is getting rid of the last vestiges of the old way of life and through criticism and self criticism is moving steadily forward from socialism to communism. More than any previous Soviet film it is worthy of study by Americans for its deep insight into Soviet collective farm life in all its broad sweep.

All of this is so unusual in our present-day literature."

Gogol's next book, *Mirgorad*, met with even more enthusiastic response. The narrative in this collection distinctly revealed the most important feature of Gogol's talent, the one that became the chief and determining feature of his writing. In these stories Gogol stands forth as a satirist, mercilessly exposing the banality and the futility of feudal-landlord life in Russia.

Gogol's satire not only exposed the vices of the existing system, but it destroyed the myth of the immutability of this system. It showed up the emptiness of the aura of might built up around it, condemned it, and in this way aroused faith in the possibility of another, better life. This is why Belinsky had such a high opinion of Gogol's stories. The great critic considered that Gogol's humor was an expression of the growing consciousness of the people who not only no longer feared to look their enemy boldly and squarely in the face but who made fun of him.

The expository trend in Gogol's work was an expression of his ardent patriotism, his passionate love for his people and for Russia. These emotions are manifested with tremendous force in the book *Taras Bulba*.

*Taras Bulba* presents numerous character portrayals of Zaporozhye Cossacks, splendid men imbued with boundless love of liberty and their native land and hatred for their enemies. Their heroic stature, their lofty code of ethics, and their humanity give them tremendous charm. In them Gogol saw an embodiment of the finest traits of the Russian national character.

In depicting the Zaporozhye Cossacks, Gogol combines the historical exactitude character of the realistic writer with the great lyrical merging of these two styles constitutes the individuality and charm of this narrative.

Gogol's further development was marked by a sharpening of his satiric attitude toward life. His skill as a realist becomes deeper and more perfect. With merciless irony and hatred he shows up the hideousness of the world of officials and landlords and exposes the very foundations of this world.

The play *The Inspector General*, which first appeared on the stage in 1836, was something unprecedented in the Russian theater. Previous to Gogol no one had laid bare with such annihilating force the corruption of the tsarist regime

and its state apparatus. Over the crowd of petty officials, the "heroes" of the play, lay the invisible shadow of Russia's official of that time, Tsar Nicholas I. The group of petty swindlers in Gogol's play grows into a sinister symbol of the entire state system.

Gogol's satire acquired still greater force of generalization in his immortal poem in novel form, *Dead Souls*. Never before in Russian literature had the most significant problems of life in a society based on serfdom been posed with such an all-embracing breath. The grasping Tchitchikov, the landlords Manilov, Sobakevich, Nozdryov and Plyushkin, and the officials of the provincial town are all types taken from this life. "One could go mad," wrote the critic Hertenzen "at the sight of the menagerie of nobles and officials who inhibit that murky world, buying and selling the 'dead souls' of peasants."

To the hated kingdom of dead souls Gogol opposed his love for Russia. He speaks with inspiration of Russia's boundless expanses, of her enchanting nature, of the "lively, ready wit" of the Russian man, of his songs and his apt, free-flowing speech.

The revolutionary democrats Belinsky, Hertenzen, Chernyshevsky and Dobrolyubov made wide use of Gogol's works as a powerful weapon in the struggle against various forms of the enslavement and oppression of man to be found in the Russia of the feudal landlords and in the Europe of the bourgeois capitalists. Belinsky, for example, in his expose of the falsity and hypocrisy of West European bourgeois democracy, wrote that there "they have the same Tchitchikov, only in different dress. In France and England they do not buy up dead souls but bribe living souls in the so-called free parliamentary elections!"

Gogol's work had a great influence on all subsequent Russian literature. For many decades it served as an example in the struggle for advanced art, imbued with deep ideological content.

It is in Soviet times that the great Russian writer's work received its genuine recognition. The Gogol centenary has developed into a great festival of Russian national culture. In the Soviet land the immortal works of Gogol help to inculcate high ethical qualities in men. They are an aid in the struggle for the triumph of the principles of humanity and justice the world over.

## Pettis Perry Praises Jerome's 'Negro in Hollywood Film' Pamphlet

By PETTIS PERRY

The excellent pamphlet *The Negro in Hollywood Films*, by V. J. Jerome, now in its third printing, is, to my knowledge the first real Marxist expose of Hollywood's new stereotype of the Negro people.

Jerome in his treatment of the subject tears the mask off the Hollywood moguls and their treatment of present-day Negro actors. This has been a major contribution to the whole Negro movement, especially in grappling with vital problems confronting the Negro cultural movement. This pamphlet, if properly utilized, can go a long way in helping both the white progressives as well as the Negro masses to understand all of

the subtleties and subterfuges that the monopolists of Hollywood and of the whole world will resort to as the struggle of the Negro for full integration develops.

It was interesting, just prior to and immediately after the publication of this pamphlet, to observe the confusion that reigned among progressives in the cultural field, both Communist and non-Communist. There were those who said with respect to *Home of the Brave*, *Intruder in the Dust*, and other films of the "Negro interest" cycle analyzed by Jerome, "Thank God for small favors," or that the Negro masses at long last were coming into their own and that

all the Negro people had to do was to be patient and some day they would be fully integrated.

There were others who took the position amounting to this: The historic struggle of the Negro masses and white progressives for a more dignified role in the industry had achieved absolutely nothing. This group failed to see that, while the monopolists were maneuvering on the issue, it had been sufficiently dramatized, so that a real fight in this country could bring about far greater advance in the struggle for equal rights; that the monopolists were forced to recognize that the old stereotype of Negroes was no longer workable, because both the cultural workers and the Negro masses were more and more re-

sending this type of role.

It is no accident that this pamphlet is now undergoing its third printing, and if used properly, can be a guide to the progressive movement in properly evaluating all film productions involving Negroes. At the same time, it can be a guide to the opening of a full-fledged struggle for a greater and greater amount of hiring of Negroes in film, radio and other cultural endeavors. It can be a weapon that would bind together Negro and white masses in this struggle on a broader scale and that this in turn could achieve a new height in the struggle; it could culminate, in the various cultural fields, and particularly the

movies, in giving vent to the expressions of the Negro people in its true light. But this will never be accomplished without a struggle, because the job of the movies, the whole cultural and intellectual life of this country is geared in the direction of mis-educating the population, Negro and white, adjusting itself at every turn to meet the situation as it is today. It is that which Jerome shows in a masterful and brilliant manner in his pamphlet, *The Negro in Hollywood Films*.

It is my deepest hope that this booklet, now in its third printing, will achieve such an overwhelming distribution and usage that a fourth, fifth, sixth, and yes, a tenth reprinting will be necessary.



## A TEACHER ANSWERS THE UN-AMERICANS

—DETROIT  
PUPILS and fellow teachers say they liked and respected Mrs. Eleanor Laffrey Maki, art instructor at the Dwyer school. Now, suddenly, they are supposed to regard her as an ogre, a horrible red monster.

They thought of her as a liberal because she always defended the Negro children and insisted that there is no place in America for racial discrimination. In a school where Negro youngsters predominate, she was not one of those white teachers who reserve a special nasty impatience and scorn for their Negro pupils.

Their liking and respect is supposed to end, now, because the House Committee on Un-American Activities has called her a Communist. Her picture—the picture of a quiet, self-contained, pleasant woman—has been blazoned all over the Detroit newspapers. Because she was not immediately available for the Committee to serve its subpoena, there were banner headlines that a “red” teacher was “in hiding.” When she appeared voluntarily before the Committee but refused to answer its inquisitorial questions, the newspapers took it for granted that she was “guilty” and Committee Chairman Wood threatened her that unless she recants, her professional status would be in jeopardy.

MRS. MAKI submitted this statement to the Committee: “Nothing I have done has been inconsistent with the true ideals of our American Democracy.”

“The hysteria whipped up by this Committee has subjected me to the most vicious kind of persecution. It is directed at me as a teacher as part of the campaign to stifle freedom of thought for teachers throughout the country.

“I protest the action of this Committee as being Un-American and a mockery of everything America stood for in the past.”

HER WARNING that a campaign is afoot to stifle freedom of thought for all teachers is being borne out by her experience. First the newspapers clamored that Mrs. Maki was a “red” disregarding her sterling 22 years teaching record and accepting as fact stool-pigeon testimony. Then they claimed falsely that she had already been dismissed from her post, although she has simply been granted a brief personal leave.

Now they are insisting that more teachers be ousted.

What does the Committee plan for academic freedom? Other teachers are now supposed to become afraid to express ideas similar to Mrs. Maki's on Negro rights, peace, civil liberties, lest they too be hounded and persecuted.

School principals, boards, superintendents are supposed to ignore teachers' tenure and teaching records and abide only by the witchhunters' hysterical assertions.

Is that what the Un-American Committee regards as American?

## Woman Today...

### The Peacemaker

This magazine records the growth of the women's peace movement and reports activities in big cities and the small towns of the countryside.

“THE IDEA of reviving Sam Adams' Committee of Correspondence is a valuable one. Only a handful of us have tried the idea, and I already have enough evidence to convince me it has great possibilities for building the peace movement. When we have enough enthusiasm, enough women to carry out even one specific project such as a thousand letters to one radio commentator and his sponsor declaring that until his particular brand of war propaganda is toned down the sponsor's brand of soap will not be used, I feel confident that the current attitude of inevitability of war would be quickly replaced by an attitude of the possibility of peace. Via the correspondence method and the Open Letter to Methodist Ministers I have reached hundreds in small towns who could not have been reached in any other way...”

So wrote one courageous church woman from the Middle West in a letter which appeared in the first issue of The Peacemaker, lively and pugnacious monthly publication of American Women for Peace.

A few months later, there was a message from a Los Angeles school teacher, “As I came out of a meeting combining PTA with Disaster Preparedness tonight, I was sick at heart... The leaflet in my windshield gave me a sudden lift. Thank God for such people as you who have the courage to implement with action what every right-thinking American believes in: Peace...”

Every issue of The Peace-

maker carries such messages and news—of leaflets, delegations, baby-carriage parades, new groups of women organizing. (Some of them are affiliated with AWP, others are not, but utilize its information facilities and participate in some of the activities it initiates.)

THE PEACEMAKER has recorded the unobtrusive but significant growth of the women's peace movement in the United States. It covered the first startling mass delegation of women to the United Nations at Flushing Meadows in August 1950, when one thousand women thronged the grounds, and were prevented by UN guards from visiting the delegations with which they already had appointments. Unquenchable, the women held their demonstration under the guards' noses, speaker after speaker being lifted onto an overturned trash can, from which they spoke, or led the women in prayer, and the singing of “America.”

When the gleaming new UN building on New York's East River was opened another huge delegation of women and children assembled. Their numbers and persistence were irresistible, and they finally gained access to present their letters and visit delegates.

In June there was the historic Peace Festival in New York, which easily topped any other such event in a city which has plenty of them, for high artistic quality and the terrific audience response it evoked. Immediately thereafter came the significant contribution of AWP at the Women's Panel of the

Chicago Peace Conference, where technique and know-how were exchanged by women gathered from coast to coast, and their unanimous support for a national women's peace congress was registered. It was at this panel that Miss Beulah Richardson first read her dramatic poem, “A Negro Woman Speaks of White Womanhood, of White Supremacy, of Peace” which AWP subsequently published in a first edition of 5,000 copies (now completely sold out).

TO READ The Peacemaker is not only to become aware of the emerging women's peace movement, but to take a lesson in geography—to read about women in Great Falls, Montana, in Salt Lake City, in Louisville, Ky., in Hartford and Springfield and Boston, in Minneapolis and Los Angeles and Chicago—and to learn that there are peace groups in a hundred cities, more still to be heard from, and linked with the main stream of forward movement...

Because the American press is doing such a successful job of draping the Iron Curtain around everything forward-looking elsewhere on the globe, there is a tremendous amount to be done in bringing to American readers news of what women elsewhere are achieving in the fight for peace. Within the stringent limits of its four small pages a month, The Peacemaker has done a heroic job, ranging from Canada to West and East Germany, Viet-Nam, China, the Soviet Union, etc. It has carried articles on the Warsaw Peace Congress, on the recall of McArthur, of the terrible havoc wrought in Korea by the UN troops.

Its monthly feature, “Peacemaker of the Month,” draws a composite picture, issue by issue, of the women who, despite overwhelming burdens, are ing overwhelming burdens, are sparking the peace movement in neighborhood groups, church organizations, block associations, fraternal societies, etc.

The still brief history of our peace movement as unfolded in The Peacemaker, commands deep respect, and an even greater hope, for what it promises for 1952.

### They Can't Understand By M. STERN

History appears to be separating us. Fatigue robs me of her and she of me. our enemies know more of our presence than we of our own, to each other. Yet our love intensifies!

They cannot understand, these checkbook Generals—Why my wife and I won't break Under the lash of the hysterical whip; Our love was planted in the soil of struggle and grows, only by destroying each weed, that seeks to choke it off!

## THE WOMEN OF EGYPT

They fight to rid their country of poverty, end the super-exploitation.

THE WOMEN of Egypt are taking an active part in the struggle for independence, against the British Army's occupation of Egypt. More than twelve women's organizations have joined in the Egyptian Woman's Resistance Committee just formed in Cairo, which demands stepping up the boycott of British products, trade with those countries who have no imperialistic designs on Egypt, and seizure of all British property to guarantee repayment of the 200 million pounds which Britain owes Egypt.

Local women's committees are springing up throughout the country. Egyptian women cannot vote, and there is a sharp differential between women's and men's wages (the latter are low enough).

The past bears down with its full weight on the Egyptian woman. While harems no longer exist and the veil is not compulsory, the Moslem woman is nevertheless excluded from the mainstream of life, and there are innumerable obstacles to her participation. For instance, on November 14 a huge demonstration took place in Cairo—participants and spectators numbered over a million. The women's organizations had to march separately, before the official procession. Fearing outbreaks of religious fanaticism, the government had demanded that the women ride in police buses; they refused, marched on foot, and were enthusiastically cheered. One of their banners read: “There is no longer any distinction between Egyptian men and women: there are only Egyptian patriots.”

Of some 10,000,000 Egyptian women, approximately 8,000,000 are the wives, sisters or daughters of fellahin (peasants).

In Cairo, Alexandria and Port Said, the wives of business men, intellectuals and government officials lead a fashionable existence, complete with cocktails, charity bazaars and fashion shows. But there is always the distinction between the “European quarter” and the “Arab quarter.”

Fifty percent of the children in Egypt die before they are ten years old. Statistics show that there is an average of eight children per family.

In the Nile Delta, in Upper Egypt, the population plumbs the depths of human misery and super-exploitation. The men work in the irrigated fields from sunrise till sundown. Because they are barefoot, the hookworm penetrates the soles of their feet, reaching the tissues of the stomach and causing violent cramps which they try to assuage with black coffee or Coca Cola. (The market is flooded by Coca Cola, backed by unscrupulous advertising which claims that it possesses medicinal properties.)

The women stay home. And home is one or two windowless, chimneyless rooms, with a floor of reeds, and perhaps a small dome, which makes the house look like a small tropical igloo. There the fellahin's children live, eat and die, likewise his cattle.

And yet, the men have remained human beings who adore their children, who listen to the wise man of the village read the newspaper out loud, and follow with avid interest the struggle for peace and against imperialist aggression. And the women, who at 30 look as if they were 50, are gathering for the struggles which will, once and for all, rid Egypt of foreign oppression, and of their Egyptian collaborators as well.

## Minute Women for Peace Ask You Try This Recipe

BOSTON, Mass.—The Minute Women for Peace of New England, opening the drive here for a Big Five peace pact by ordering 5,000 petition forms from the American Peace Crusade, is tackling the vital subject in a variety of imaginative ways.

An attractive and well received leaflet put out by the Minute Women is headlined in big type: **RECIPE FOR WORLD PEACE.** It reads:

“BRING TOGETHER the representatives of the Five Great Powers of the earth; the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, France, and the Chinese People's Republic.

“ASSEMBLE the qualities and capacities of these nations and the desire of their peoples for life, happiness and peace.

“ADD to this the following ingredients: Productive capacity, Science, Natural Resources, Industry, Trade, Education, Culture, Consumer Needs, Food, Housing.

“BLEND all these together.

“NEXT REMOVE the scum of war, disease and corruption.

“POUR OFF the dregs of illiteracy, undernourishment, poor housing, fear and discrimination.

“NOW ADD in generous portions—security, equality, understanding, good will and brotherhood.

“COMBINE THOROUGHLY and serve at once. This palatable and wholesome fare will satisfy the peace hunger of the world.

“COST OF RECIPE is less than the outlay for a single weapon of war.

“The responsibility for the lives and welfare of our children and families rests on the women of our nation. ADD YOUR VOICE TO THE DEMAND FOR FIVE-POWER NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE. Let President Truman and your Congressman know how you feel.

“Issued by the MINUTE WOMEN FOR PEACE of New England.

“Mrs. Helen Johnson, chairman, 360 Walnut Ave., Boston.”



# Court Drops Patterson 'Contempt' Case

See  
Page 7

## The New York-Harlem Edition Worker

Vol. XVII, No. 12 26 March 23, 1952  
In 2 Sections, Section 1 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

**Complete**  
week-end paper  
with Magazine  
section inside

### 'Why We're in Deathhouse'

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, framed victims of spy hysteria, tell their own story.  
—See Page 2

### Ty Cobb's Baloney

Lester Rodney looks over Life Magazine's arrogant article and gives the answers.  
—See Page 7

### Thaelmann's Last Letter

We publish for the first time in English a great human document by the leader of the German Communist Party. Written just before the Nazis murdered him.  
—See Magazine

### McCarran's Fascist Bill

It would jettison our constitutional liberties by striking at the base of our democratic institutions.  
—See Page 2

### To Aid Victims Of Smith Act

A committee is formed to help the defense of the New York Smith Act defendants. Other news of civil rights trials.  
—See Page 4

Also, book reviews, movies, women's page, vital columns and articles on questions of the day.

### AND THEY

### GOT RESULTS

Lamp workers at General Electric's Newark, N. J., plant are shown leaving work early in the afternoon for a US Local 429 protest meeting against WSB stalling on their wage increase. Part of nationwide demonstrations by the independent United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, they got the wage board in Washington to approve three wage increases held up since last fall.

—(Photo courtesy UE News.)



# People Fear Big Tax Load In Foreign Arms Scheme 2,000 to Attend Peace Assembly

See Page 3

## City Closing 8,000 Housing Units, Won't Let Them to Harlem's Homeless

By ABNER W. BERRY

THE CITY HOUSING AUTHORITY is holding 2,000 vacant apartments, and will increase that number to 8,000 during the next few months.

In addition to the 8,000 apartments under city management, there are 3,000 additional apartments run by the state of New York. The State Housing Commission offered to transfer title to these 3,000 units to the city last Jan. 13, but Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri turned thumbs down on the offer. We are building enough low cost housing, the Mayor said.

BUT THE MAYOR must have known that—

• The Housing Authority reported last November that the 500,000th application had been received, and that 2,000 was the weekly rate.

• To house those applying, the city would have to open a low-cost project each week.

• For each slum clearance built, more families are displaced than are re-housed when the project is

completed. This is due to improving the living conditions, providing more space per person in the project homes.

• Either the displaced persons double up tighter in an already overcrowded tenement district, or they must utilize emergency project such as those the city plans to close.

NOW, INSTEAD of the emergency projects helping to relieve the pressure on the slum areas, the opposite is happening. Tenants, facing eviction from the emergency houses, are labelled "high priority." Some 500 of them have been placed during the past few months at the expense of Harlem and other areas crammed with thousands of doubled-up families.

Tenants' groups have been puzzled over the haste to empty the 8,000 apartments, when, by law, they could remain open until July 1, 1954. This right was granted by an amendment of the State Housing Law a couple of years ago, providing that the city must not close a project until it is

"housing emergency."

MAYOR IMPELLITTERI and city housing officials contend that the emergency is over, that there are enough projects to satisfy the people's needs. City Council President Rudolph Halley promised tenants' groups that he would work to extend the life of the emergency houses until the housing emergency was over. So far, no one has done anything official to back the tenants' demand for more and not less apartments for low-cost tenants.

Emergency housing projects affected are Bruckner Boulevard, Castle Hill, both in the Bronx; Juniper Valley, Northern Boulevard and Jamaica Bay, in Queens, and Ulmer Park in Brooklyn.

LEADERS of the Rego Park Tenants Association say there are 500 to 600 vacant apts in their project alone. Located between fashionable and snobbish Forest Hills and Rego Park, project tenants representing a cross-section of the city's population are organized to change the character of the neighborhood," it has been charged, a tenant leader told The Worker this week.

acter of the neighborhood," it has been charged, a tenant leader told The Worker this week.

"The real estate interests did not like to see the ghetto pattern broken by this veterans' project. And if we allow it to be torn down, the community will revert to an all-white community again."

SOME OFFICIALS hold that the emergency houses are "broken down," and should be condemned. But tenants, many of whom are still living there, point out that these barracks, quonset huts and other types of emergency housing, can be maintained to last much longer than their so-called "official life." In fact, with property maintenance, housing experts say, the expanded living in the emergency houses is far superior to the privately owned slum dwellings.

Any tenant can tell you that the housing emergency is not over. And the chance to get one of 11,000 apartments of four and five rooms should not be taken away from the harried househunters—a majority of whom are Negroes from the Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant.



# New McCarran Bills Strike at Heart of Democratic Liberties

By HARRY RAYMOND

**NEW DESPOTIC POWERS**, aimed at further restriction of liberties granted by the Bill of Rights to citizens and non-citizens alike, would be placed in the hands of the Justice Department by the new Immigration and Naturalization Bill (Senate-2550) introduced by Sen. Pat McCarran.

The McCarran Bill and companion measures in the House of Representatives are being pushed by both Senate and House leaders for early adoption.

**THESE BILLS**, disguised as recodification of existing deportation and naturalization laws, would if adopted:

- Subject the freedom and welfare of the non-citizen and nat-

## WHAT YOU CAN DO

Have you written to your congressman, your senator, opposing the new McCarran police state law?

Write or telegraph your representatives in Congress now. Ask them to vote against this law which would drag the nation further down the path to fascism.

Have your union, your club, your organization, your church to protest this attempt to place an additional curb on American civil rights.

uritized citizen to arbitrary discretion of every petty Justice Department official.

- Grant power to these officials to interrogate without warrants and under threat of imprisonment non-citizens and citizens alike.

- Freeze into law the recent Supreme Court 5 to 4 decision empowering the Attorney General to revoke bail "at any time . . . in his discretion" for persons contesting deportation proceedings in legal action. The person thus denied bail would be limited in the right to appeal to the courts.

- Empower the Immigration and Naturalization Service to deport without cause and subject non-citizens to criminal penalties without due process of law.

- Establish jimcrow immigration provisions under a quota system permitting only 200 persons a year to immigrate from China and India and 199 from the West Indies, while setting totals for Great Britain and Germany at more than 90,000. The bill would intensify discrimination against the colored peoples inherent in the existing quotas.

- Empower the President to stop all immigration at will, to exclude, deport, or denaturalize persons deemed detrimental to interests of the national administration in office.

**NOT SINCE ADOPTION** in 1798 of the infamous Alien and Sedition laws, later overturned by an outraged American public, or since establishment of Hitler's anti-Semitic decrees has there been written such an elaborate body of autocratic law striking at the very base of democratic institutions.

In three prime areas—immigration, deportation and denaturalization—the McCarran Bill repeats most provisions of existing laws, then appends clauses nullifying any constitutional safeguards that may still remain on the books.

Hardest hit under immigration provisions of McCarran's proposed law are the West Indian Negroes who are seeking entrance into the U. S. Heretofore the West Indian quota was comprised in the British quota of 66,000 a year. McCarran's bill, setting the quota of 100 a year from the West Indies, would, according to an analysis by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, slash immigration from our neighboring islands more than 90 percent.



McCARRAN

nounced it would wipe out all racial restrictions in existing immigration laws. But it does just the opposite. It weights the quotas heavily toward countries of Western and Northern Europe and sets up special jimcrow bars against areas populated by the colored peoples.

In addition, the bill would empower a consular officer or the Attorney General to exclude aliens from entering the U.S. if there is "reason to believe that these aliens would engage even incidentally . . . in activities which would be prejudicial to the public interests." Even more sweeping is the power the bill would grant the President to suspend the entry "of any class of aliens" from entry into the country.

A NEW "CRIME" is then created by McCarran and his fascist cronies. The measure outlines the "crime" of "conspiracy to allow or permit" a "subversive" alien to enter the country, imposing a penalty of 5 years imprisonment or \$5,000 fine. This provision is aimed at organizations who might invite a foreign trade union leader or spokesman for peace to address a meeting here. If the Attorney General ruled the invited person to be "subversive," those extending the invitation or arranging meetings could under the bill be prosecuted for conspiracy.

Deportation provisions of the bill go even further in imposing political conformity and suppressing dissent than does the thought control provisions of the Smith Act. Not only does it forbid a non-citizen to advocate so-called "subversive" doctrines on pain of imprisonment and deportation, but it includes as part of the outlawed advocacy mere "belief in" the doctrines.

**THE MEASURE** provides for deportation of any non-citizen who "at any time after entry has had a purpose to engage in any of the activities" which the Attorney General from time to time may deem subversive.

"This would establish the principle of preventive arrest," said the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, "a kind of lettre de cachet under which the Attorney General, like absolute monarchs in former times, could exile all non-citizens who oppose his decrees."

Bail provisions of the new proposed law are even more repressive than the Supreme Court's recent decision granting the Attorney General the right to hold persons in deportation proceedings without bail. The proposed law would not only vest the Attorney General with power to revoke bail

to the question of whether he acted "expeditiously."

Under provisions of the bill, the Immigration and Naturalization Service would be exempted from complying with the Administrative Procedure Act, which is applicable to all government agencies and establishes a minimum guarantee of conduct for fair hearings. The McCarran Bill provides that persons arrested on deportation warrants shall be tried by a judge, who is also the prosecutor and jury.

(Read the concluding article in the Daily Worker Monday. It will deal with special concentration camp features of Sen. McCarran's new fascist legislation, his plans for granting new powers for thought control interrogations and arrests and cancellation of citizenship of thousands of naturalized U. S. citizens.)

## Bar Suits for Breaking Jimcrow

**LANSING.**—The State Supreme Court upheld Wayne Circuit Judge Ferguson's ruling which barred damage suits against persons breaking a jimcrow restrictive covenant. The ruling read:

"We agree with the lower court that liability to suits for damages for breach of a reciprocal racial restriction constitutes an indirect method of enforcing the restrictions. If one person is entitled to damages, the others in the area may also want damages. Thus the owners of restricted property who want to sell to non-Caucasians would be reluctant to do so."

Jesse Phillips, 53 Tennyson, Highland Park, had sued Faris Naff, a former neighbor who sold his home to Negroes.

## ASK PAY HIKE

**SEATTLE (FP).**—Salmon packers were pleading poverty here as unions in the key Alaska industry began demands for improved wages and conditions in the 1952 season.

# A Budget with the Accent on Peace

Here is a comparison between the Soviet and the US expenditures

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW.

**THE 1952 BUDGET** of the USSR shows that the Soviet way of building up "situations of strength" continues to be its accent on peaceful construction and not a war economy. One basic fact of the Soviet budget is that while defense takes 23.9 percent of all expenditures, peaceful pursuits take 76.1 percent.

Despite all the articles by Harry Schwartz and others in the capitalist press they will ignore this striking contrast: In the U. S. budget proposed by President Truman military expenditures total 76 percent of the appropriations, while in the Soviet budget it's the reverse, 76 percent goes for the peace-time economy and for social-cultural expenditures.

**EXPENDITURES** for education, cultural and social welfare in the Soviet budget this year are greater than for defense. While our budget assigns a mere \$3,200,000,000 for the entire social security system health and education, the Soviet budget allocates about 125 billion rubles, at least ten times more than ours by any kind of reckoning, for these purposes.

Another contrast which the capitalist press conceals is between the percentage of Soviet expenditures for military purposes in 1940 and 1952. In that last pre-war year, 32.5 percent of the Soviet budget went for defense, while

higher than this year. At the same time the increase of American military expenditures in 1952-53 compared with pre-war is astronomical, something like 80 times greater.

**THERE ARE** many other contrasts between the Soviet and American budgets which illustrate the difference between capitalism and socialism. Thus, while the deficit in our budget mounts from year to year, a surplus of income over expenditures grows bigger each year in the Soviet budget. While the outlay for education goes up here it goes down at home. While money assigned to housing increases here, it is cut in the U. S. Whereas art and cultural pursuits get a bigger and bigger allocation in the Soviet Union, our budget does not provide anything for such "frills."

Much will be made in the big business press over the fact that defense expenditures did rise in the 1952 Soviet budget compared with 1951. What they will ignore is that the proportion assigned remained substantially the same—the increase was from 21.3 percent last year to 23.9 percent this year. Without resorting to threats or bellicose discussion here in how the Soviet Finance Minister A. G. Zverev explained Soviet military expenditures in the light of the world situation.

**FIRST** he pointed out that the Soviet Government is engaged in a

ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG

The following is the text of a letter written from the death house by Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, the innocent young Jewish couple facing death in the electric chair on framed-up spy charges. The Civil Rights Congress has charged that they are victims of a "vicious anti-Semitic legal lynching," pointing to the many admitted traitors and Nazi war criminals during the last war who have been freed or given minimum sentences by the U. S. Government—

"We never dreamed that we would ever become a 'case' that we would one day be taken from our loved ones, tried on an unbelievable charge, found guilty, and sentenced to death. But that is what has happened to us. For two years we have been in a terrible loneliness, in the shadow of the electric chair.

"We cannot believe that we are simply victims of some nightmarish miscarriage of justice, that we are victims of a case of mistaken identity. It seems to us that it was inevitable that five years of oppressive laws, of a wave of persecutions, of heresy hunting, should lead to a barbaric sentence of death against two innocent persons.

"We are an ordinary man and wife, and it was inevitable that ordinary people would be grievously persecuted by the history of these past few years.

"Like others we spoke for peace because we did not want our two

little sons to live in the shadow of war and death. Like others we spoke for the liberties of our fellow citizens, because we believe, and want our children to believe, in the fine democratic traditions of our country.

"That is why we are in the death house today, as a warning to all ordinary men and women, that there are forces today which hope to silence by death those who speak for peace and democracy.

"But you see, we are not silent today, even though we are behind bars. And we say to you that no matter what happens to us, you must not be silent.

"We are not martyrs or heroes, nor do we wish to be. We want to live—we want to be reunited with each other, we want to be with our children again. But we will not pay the price that is asked of us, to betray our hopes, for the peaceful neighborly, democratic world which our children and all children need if they are to carry on the human race.

"We do not pretend that we are unafraid. But we fear also for those for whom our death sentence is a precedent; for those who, like us, may find themselves in our place, unless you, who are free today, make us free again.

"We wish to add only a few brief words to our families and children. Take hope. You are in the midst of good, honest people. They will do everything in their power to bring us together again, and to make this a better and happier world."

man militarism in the west and Japanese militarism in the east. He recalled how much suffering was caused in the world from exactly those two centers of aggression in the recent past.

Secondly he noted that the U. S. Government was setting up military basis all over the world.

Thirdly he indicated the enormous growth of the armed forces and the development of a war economy in the capitalist countries.

On each of those three points the contrast with Soviet policy is striking. The Soviet Government continues to insist on peaceful roles for Germany and Japan as agreed upon by the allied powers after the war. The Soviet Union is not building military bases on a periphery around the U. S. On the contrary, while our troops are fighting in various parts of the world, Soviet troops aren't shooting at anybody. And finally, the economy here remains a peace economy with emphasis on the enormous power and irrigation works, reduction of prices and increasing mass consumption goods.

## UNIONIST VICTIMIZED

**LOS ANGELES (FP).**—Tom Creed, publicity director for Local 230, United Auto Workers (CIO) during a strike against Chrysler Corp. here two years ago, has been suspended by his local for helping a Negro woman resist mob attempts to keep her from moving into a white neighborhood.



## FACTS CONCERNING PARLEY FOR FREEDOM OF PRESS

**TIME:** Opening session is Saturday evening, 8 o'clock. Sunday morning session 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Sunday afternoon session, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. The Saturday night session will include opening reports and items on organizing activities and programs in the cultural fields, with illustrations in the fields of music, film and drama.

**PLACE:** Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41 St. Delegates can report there all during day.

**WHO ATTENDS:** All local Freedom of the Press groups throughout the country are invited to send as many delegates as they wish. Readers who wish to help organize such groups may attend. And working class organizations sympathetic to the aims of the organization may send representatives.

There will be a credential fee of \$1 for each one attending the conference to defray the cost. Delegates are invited, however, to bring wives or husbands to the Saturday evening session.

## Korea Truce

(Continued from Page 3)

bilities for peace in Korea coming from truce negotiations. United Nations must reassert the hope and faith of the people of the world that it will have the strength and power to prevent the spread of war. If peace talks seem unproductive, earnestly suggest you exercise prerogative as Secretary - General, United Nations to convene emergency session of UN Security Council to take over the Korean truce negotiations and guarantee a stop to the killing through an immediate cease-fire and a lasting peace.

Meanwhile the tortuous Korean truce negotiations remained befogged for the American people because of the thick curtain of censorship laid down by Gen. Ridgway and obscuring the actual developments.

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Tea 2:30 - 5:00  
Dessert 5:30 - 10:00

Scripps-Howard columnist Lowell Denny revealed (N.Y. World-Telegram, March 18) the Truman-Wall Street purpose is continuing the truce negotiations indefinitely, but without any real desire to complete them. Truman and British Prime Minister Churchill "are relatively safe politically on this issue", Denny wrote, "are making a popular peace gesture."

And so, this week, death and destruction rolled on in Korea as Truman's negotiators continued their nine-month long "gesture" of talking peace.

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## Court Nixes Patterson Contempt Case

WASHINGTON  
WILLIAM L. PATTERSON,

Civil Rights Congress national secretary, won a two-year fight against a charge of contempt of Congress here when U. S. District Judge Luther M. Youngdahl entered a verdict of acquittal.

The verdict came before the selection of a jury.

Judge Youngdahl entered the acquittal verdict on the motion of Vito Marcantonio, who with Attorney Ralph Powe, acted as Patterson's counsel. Marcantonio based his motion on the March 18 decision of a three judge Federal Court holding unconstitutional five sections of the 1946 Lobby Registration Act.

Patterson was cited for contempt in 1950 by the House Select Committee Investigating Lobbying when he refused to reveal names of contributors to the Civil Rights Congress defense fund. It was at that hearing that Dixiecrat Congressman Henderson Lanham (D-Ga.) tried to assault Patterson and called him a "black — — —."

The National Association of Manufacturers brought the issue of the lobby registration law before the courts with its motion for a permanent injunction on the grounds that it constitutes an unconstitutional invasion of the right of petition.

For an hour and a half after court opened, William Hitz, government attorney, engaged in a colloquy with Judge Youngdahl, with Hitz contending that Patterson should be convicted and jailed for "contempt" despite the March 18 decision.

## Progressive Rally Startles Press, VFW

WILMINGTON, Del. — This home of the billionaire duPont empire was shaken recently—not by another explosion at a duPont power plant, by a meeting that launched the Progressive Party's presidential peace campaign in the state of Delaware.

An address by Zalman Garfield, Pennsylvania Progressive Party, the showing of the film "Peace Will Win" and the large attendance—over a hundred and front page headlines in the Wilmington Morning News.

A statement by the Veterans of Foreign Wars, attacking the meeting, admitted amazement "that so large a group of Wilmingtonians" attended.

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## on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

### TY COBB IN 'LIFE'—A LOT OF BULL

TY COBB, with the help of a smooth writing ghost, has come out in "Life" Magazine with an article entitled "They Ruined Baseball." There were big full page ads in the newspapers about it, with pictures of DiMaggio, Musial, Robinson, Kiner, Williams, Stanley, Rizzuto and Feller and the teaser "Which two are the only GREAT players?"

I just read the article in "Life." It is arrogant, ignorant, vain and like most of "Life" magazine full of unadulterated baloney woven from the whole cloth in a cheaply sensational style.

Cobb's answer to the teaser ad is that Rizzuto and Musial are the only great players today, the only ones who would have stood out in his time. He runs down the peerless Joe DiMaggio in a senselessly provocative way. He doesn't even mention why Bob Feller didn't win his august favor—a pitcher who has had 24, 25, 26 and 27 game winning seasons, fanned 17 batters, pitched three no hitters and won almost 300 games in the era of the lively ball despite four years in the service! There is nothing to indicate why Jackie Robinson is not a great ballplayer (seven other National League teams would love to get in on that secret). A great all time catcher like Roy Campanella is not even mentioned.

As a player Cobb was one of the few greatest. He goes automatically on the all time outfield with Babe Ruth. The third spot is now in dispute between Tris Speaker and DiMaggio. Tris, an "oldtimer" with much more grace than Cobb, one who still knows, loves and watches the game, suggests that DiMaggio should get the spot as the more devastating hitter and stronger thrower. Cobb today is a retired 65 year old millionaire living in southern California. He made his dough with early investments in Coca Cola in his native state of Georgia. Where he comes off to write about present players I don't know, for I have never seen him at a ballgame at Ebbets Field, Yankee Stadium or the Polo Grounds, and he would make it known if he were there, you can be sure. How exactly would he know that Jackie Robinson, for example, is not a great player?

HE SAYS DiMaggio "limped along on one cylinder," that he "hated physical exertion." What gall this old fool has! Sneering at the marvellous all round star that was DiMaggio, a star who would go down as the greatest defensive centerfielder even if he were a weak hitter—and a great cleanup hitter to boot! He "limped along" to hit safely in 56 straight ballgames, something even the great Cobb never remotely approached. He led the Yanks to pennants in 10 of his 13 active years. He played to the age of 37 despite two handicaps Cobb and the oldtimers didn't have—three years torn out of the middle of his career spent in the army, and night baseball.

Cobb makes much of the fact that the ball is livelier today and here he is right of course. But that goes two ways. The "old timers" in centerfield never had to range as swiftly back, forward, to right and left as far and often as the great DiMag. They never had to throw so consistently from as far away from the infield.

The kind of phony stuff in this

phony article is illustrated by this quote. Writing of old time pitchers, Cobb says "... they were never eager to get back to the showers when trouble arose, in contrast to some modern-day boys who seem to look pleadingly toward the manager every time a man gets on base." This is utterly ridiculous. NO big league pitcher looks pleadingly to be taken out of a game so his record, on which he gets paid, will show he was knocked out of the box. Nor can Cobb cite one single instance of this.

Again: "some of our best piano movers have 46 inch waistlines and some of our long-ball hitters today will run them a good second." Who? Who since Babe Ruth of yesteryear can run a 46 inch waistline a close second? Name one. And suppose there was one? Would that necessarily make him a lousy player? Was Ruth a bum? Hack Wilson of 1930?

COBB SAYS today's players don't train, don't practice, don't learn fundamentals, don't talk about baseball the way he used to. All hogwash. They train hard, they practice endlessly and they learn fundamentals or they can't make the grade. And if Cobb has never been in a modern big league dugout or hotel lobby with a team, I have. Today's players talk baseball, baseball, baseball, their life's work, with unceasing interest, analysis of other players and themselves and attention to details and growth.

The owners will just love Cobb's nostalgic references to low salaries. They'll love his bull-loaded references to heroic players with six inch spike gashes carrying on without medical attention. Ballplayers won't love it. And that's the whole story behind this article. Cobb is a big money man writing like an owner, with contempt for the players. He sneers that players "seem more prone to ailments when their team is leaving town." Cobb, and "Life," should be made to supply the name of one big leaguer last year who fills that bill. It's invented nonsense, like the rest of the article.

You might think, even if an old time player had differences with aspects of modern baseball, that he would at least say there has been an advance since his time in that good ballplayers are not kept out because of the color of their skins. Oh no, not "the Georgia Peach."

Give him the "good old days" of low wages, no minimum, no medical care, solid jimcrow and Ty Cobb, Ty Cobb, Ty Cobb...

(We'll have more to say on Cobb and Life in the Daily Worker.)

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# What the Legislature Did

## People Blocked Anti-Labor Bill, But GOP-Dems. Cleared Way for Fare, Rent Hikes, More Taxes

By MICHAEL SINGER

**ALBANY**  
**THE 1952 LEGISLATURE** played out its bags of bipartisan tricks this week and went home to the plaudits of the Wall Street masters who ran the show and pulled the strings. But the workers, tenants, consumers and New York City subway riders will curse this session as one of the worst in history.

In the final hours 7 New York City "package" bills and three fiscal constitutional amendments designed to raise the subway fare, lower realty obligations on transit indebtedness, set the stage for a 25-cent Transit Authority in 1953, continue the 3 percent sales tax, and impose new consumer gouges were adopted. No amount of Tammany "opposition" or Democratic "hostility" to the Impellitteri-Dewey conspiracy can obscure the crass double-talk and double-cross of both parties in the vicious assault on the people.

**THE POWERFUL** and united show of labor opposition to the Travia-Erwin bills banning independent political activity by trade unions killed the bipartisan anti-labor measures. This was the outstanding achievement of the people during the session and showed what could have happened had the same alertness and militancy by the CIO and AFL been expressed for repeal of the Hughes-Brees law, expanded and increased.

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unemployment insurance benefits, real rent control, and state price controls.  
The two major parties deliberately built up a phony selection of issues from the day the session opened on Jan. 9. Such secondary bills as "car inspection," "vivisection," "forest preserves," "Billboards," repeal of the "oleo coloring ban," "narcotic controls," "boxing cleanup" and the "Long Island trusteeship plan" became major debates.

**BURIED** beneath this barrage of conspiratorial hocus-pocus were the really critical, the immediate pressing needs of the people.  
A summary roundup of what was rejected, defeated, evaded, or pigeon-holed in committees proves this:

• The fare plot went through, the 15 percent rent increase limit was shot full of loopholes, the Hughes-Brees law was approved for another year, all boosts in jobless benefits and reduced waiting period bills were murdered and low-cost housing measures were

## BRITISH MINERS DEMAND PAY HIKE, BLAST ARMS BUDGET

**LONDON.**—Britain's powerful National Union of Mineworkers Friday presented formal demands on the Tory budget for a wage increase to offset the drains on living standards imposed by the armaments budget. The demands were adopted at a conference of 163 miners union leaders who labelled the budget "an affront to the people and tantamount to a reduction in wages."

It was the first significant reaction of the labor unions to the budget presented Tuesday. Demands for higher wages from their unions was regarded as certain.

The leaders recommended that miners continue voluntary Saturday overtime work after a summer vacation.

The delegates of the 700,000-

shelved.  
• Teachers were denied pay increases, civil service workers were given ridiculous pittance in the budget, school, welfare and social appropriations were slashed, consumer taxes—such as sales levies, cigarette price boosts and street-parking imposts—were adopted, and low-divided housing project tenants were mandated new rent rises.

**THERE WERE LESS** war-mongering hysteria and witch-hunt pressures this year than last.

The democratic spirit of the electorate managed to block such pro-fascist bills as the Grac "state subversive control board," the Braisted-Reidy proposal to outlaw the Communist Party, and the Hulan Jack measure to set up a political means test for organizations desiring to rent halls for public meetings. Similarly, a bill by Sen. Herbert I. Sorin, Brooklyn Democrat, to bar peace-minded and progressive tenants from low-rent housing, failed to get out of committee.

member union attributed the demand for more pay to the budget reduction in food subsidies, "inadequate" increases in family allowances, pensions and income tax relief, and the government move to tighten credit.

"The income tax concessions in the budget are certainly no incentive to anybody who can read and write," Eir William Lawther, president of the union, said after the conference.

"No one who can fill in a football pool coupon can fail to understand what the Tories are up to."

A resolution adopted by the union leaders said:

"This conference declares its intention of insisting upon increases in wages and in payments to injured workmen to offset the effects of this budget upon our members' living standards."

The action followed a surprise announcement by the National Union of Railwaymen, fifth biggest in Britain, giving Aneurin Bevan its backing in his fight against the Labor Party leaders on the size of the rearmament program.

## Withdrawal of Bid to Fascist Mayor Asked

The Fur Dressers and Dyers Joint Board called on the U.S. Conference of Mayors yesterday to withdraw its invitation to the fascist Mayor of Madrid, Jose Moreno Torres.

Leon Straus, executive secretary of the Joint Board, in a letter to David L. Lawrence, mayor of Pittsburgh and chairman of the Conference of Mayors, noted that Mayor Impellitteri's aide had recently denied inviting the Franco official to New York during the Conference's annual meeting there in July.

**LABOR CANDIDATE**  
**PORTLAND, Ore. (FP).**—Labor interest in the coming elections here has been heightened by the candidacy of labor leader Stanley Earl for a place on the city council.



This is the wreckage after terrorists bombed out a Negro and a Mexican-American family in Los Angeles. The family of Mr. and Mrs. William Bailey was asleep at the time of the blast. Other bombed buildings were occupied by Ralph Martinez and John Potts.

## CLAUDIA JONES GETS RIGHT TO TRAVEL TO DETROIT

Despite the opposition of Assistant Federal Attorney James Kilsheimer, who said that under recent decisions of the Supreme Court Claudia Jones might be picked up at any time as an alien and held without bail, Judge Edward J. Dimock on Monday granted Miss Jones permission to travel to Detroit March 25-29 to interview witnesses and preparing for her defense in the Smith Act trial.

When Kilsheimer said Miss Jones, a native of the British West Indies, might be arrested for deportation and held without bail, Judge Dimock said, "What bearing does her alienage have on the issues of this case?"

"I want the court to be informed," Kilsheimer replied.

"Are you saying to me that you are trying to use this case as an

## CANADA JOBLESS PLAN MASS TREK

**TORONTO, Canada.**—The Union of Unemployed Workers speaking for 100,000 jobless in Ontario, are organizing a mass trek to Toronto to demand 50 percent increase in insurance benefits, cash relief and municipal work schemes. The trek was first proposed at the recent Ontario Federation of Labor convention by President George Burt, Canadian director of the CIO Auto Workers.

## James Anderson Denies Stooling

**DETROIT.**—James Anderson, called by the press a "cooperative" witness before a closed session of the House Un-American Activities Committee, protested in a letter to Chairman Wood that this was not so.

In an open letter, Anderson asserted that he had not been a stoolpigeon and that "any Negro that becomes a stoolpigeon for this committee is not worthy of being called a Negro." He declared that the committee should investigate "real un-American activities" like lynching. He voiced resentment, as a former Communist Party member, at "lying statements made by stoolpigeons about the Party program." The committee—not the Party—attempts to "use" Negroes, he said.

## IRELAND JOBLESS

**DNBLIN (ALN).**—The number of unemployed in Northern Ireland rose from January to February from 5,989 to 53,154. This means that 12 percent of the working population have no jobs.



CLAUDIA JONES

instrument in another case?" the court asked.

"Well," Kilsheimer replied, "the Department of Justice is interested in both cases and I work for the Department of Justice."

Rejecting Kilsheimer's plan, Dimock nevertheless ruled that Miss Jones should report where and with whom she stayed during her absence. John T. McTernan, defense attorney, objected to this by calling attention to the discrimination practiced by most hotels against Negroes.

"If Miss Jones," he said, "is forced to stay with friends, and to report the name of friends with whom she stays, this will merely add to the list of the FBI and perhaps subject her friends to harassment."

**Don't Be FOOLISH!**  
You will be foolish if you miss People's Artists big April Fool's celebration featuring Earl Robinson, Laura Duncan, Bob DeCormier, James MacDonald, Myer Weiss, Sylvia Kahn, Betty Sanders, Ann Williams, Joan Esterowitz, and dancing with Earl Shendell & Orch. Tix \$1.20, in advance (reserved) at bookshops, People's Art, 799 B'way, GR 7-1341, for the "All Fools"

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# People Wary of Plot to Reopen Airport

See Story  
Back Page

NEW JERSEY  
EDITION

## The Worker

Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1941, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

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Complete  
week-end paper  
with Magazine  
section inside

### 'Why We're in Deathhouse'

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, framed victims of spy hysteria, tell their own story. —See Page 2

### Ty Cobb's Baloney

Lester Rodney looks over Life Magazine's arrogant article and gives the answers. —See Page 7

### Thaelmann's Last Letter

We publish for the first time in English a great human document by the leader of the German Communist Party. Written just before the Nazis murdered him. —See Magazine

### McCarran's Fascist Bill

It would jettison our constitutional liberties by striking at the base of our democratic institutions. —See Page 2

### To Aid Victims Of Smith Act

A committee is formed to help the defense of the New York Smith Act defendants. Other news of civil rights trials. —See Page 4

Also, book reviews, movies, women's page, vital columns and articles on questions of the day.

### AND THEY GOT RESULTS

Lamp workers at General Electric's Newark, N. J., plant are shown leaving work early in the afternoon for a US Local 429 protest meeting against WSB stalling on their wage increase. Part of nationwide demonstrations by the independent United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, they got the wage board in Washington to approve three wage increases held up since last fall.

—(Photo courtesy UE News.)



## People Fear Big Tax Load In Foreign Arms Scheme 2,000 to Attend Peace Assembly

See Page 3

### City Closing 8,000 Housing Units, Won't Let Them to Harlem's Homeless

By ABNER W. BERRY

THE CITY HOUSING AUTHORITY is holding 2,000 vacant apartments, and will increase that number to 8,000 during the next few months.

In addition to the 8,000 apartments under city management, there are 3,000 additional apartments run by the state of New York. The State Housing Commission offered to transfer title to these 3,000 units to the city last Jan. 13, but Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri turned thumbs down on the offer. We are building enough low cost housing, the Mayor said.

BUT THE MAYOR must have known that—

• The Housing Authority reported last November that the 500,000th application had been received, and that 2,000 was the weekly rate.

• To house those applying, the city would have to open a low-cost project each week.

• For each slum clearance built, more families are displaced than are re-housed when the project is

completed. This is due to improving the living conditions, providing more space per person in the project homes.

• Either the displaced persons double up tighter in an already overcrowded tenement district, or they must utilize emergency project such as those the city plans to close.

NOW, INSTEAD of the emergency projects helping to relieve the pressure on the slum areas, the opposite is happening. Tenants, facing eviction from the emergency houses, are labelled "high priority." Some 500 of them have been placed during the past few months at the expense of Harlem and other areas crammed with thousands of doubled-up families.

Tenants' groups have been puzzled over the haste to empty the 8,000 apartments, when, by law, they could remain open until July 1, 1954. This right was granted by an amendment of the State Housing Law a couple of years ago, extending the life of the projects because there was still a

"housing emergency."

MAYOR IMPELLITTERI and city housing officials contend that the emergency is over, that there are enough projects to satisfy the people's needs. City Council President Rudolph Halley promised tenants' groups that he would work to extend the life of the emergency houses until the housing emergency was over. So far, no one has done anything official to back the tenants' demand for more and not less apartments for low-cost tenants.

Emergency housing projects affected are Bruckner Boulevard, Castle Hill, both in the Bronx; Juniper Valley, Northern Boulevard and Jamaica Bay, in Queens, and Ulmer Park in Brooklyn.

LEADERS of the Rego Park Tenants Association say there are 500 to 600 vacant apts in their project alone. Located between fashionable and snobbish Forest Hills and Rego Park, project tenants, representing a cross-section of New York City's population, threatened to "change the char-

acter of the neighborhood," it has been charged, a tenant leader told The Worker this week.

"The real estate interests did not like to see the ghetto pattern broken by this veterans' project. And if we allow it to be torn down, the community will revert to an all-white community again."

SOME OFFICIALS hold that the emergency houses are "broken down," and should be condemned. But tenants, many of whom are still living there, point out that these barracks, quonset huts and other types of emergency housing, can be maintained to last much longer than their so-called "official life." In fact, with property maintenance, housing experts say, the expanded living in the emergency houses is far superior to the privately owned slum dwellings.

Any tenant can tell you that the housing emergency is not over. And the chance to get one of 11,000 apartments of four and five rooms should not be taken away from the harried househunters—a majority of whom are Negroes from the Harlem and Bedford Stuyvesant



# New McCarran Bills Strike at Heart of Democratic Liberties

By HARRY RAYMOND

**NEW DESPOTIC POWERS**, aimed at further restriction of liberties granted by the Bill of Rights to citizens and non-citizens alike, would be placed in the hands of the Justice Department by the new Immigration and Naturalization Bill (Senate 2550) introduced by Sen. Pat McCarran.

The McCarran Bill and companion measures in the House of Representatives are being pushed by both Senate and House leaders for early adoption.

THESE BILLS, disguised as recodification of existing deportation and naturalization laws, would if adopted:

- Subject the freedom and welfare of the non-citizen and nat-

## WHAT YOU CAN DO

Have you written to your congressman, your senator, opposing the new McCarran police state law?

Write or telegraph your representatives in Congress now. Ask them to vote against this law which would drag the nation further down the path to fascism.

Have your union, your club, your organization, your church to protest this attempt to place an additional curb on American civil rights.

uritized citizen to arbitrary discretion of every petty Justice Department official.

- Grant power to these officials to interrogate without warrants and under threat of imprisonment non-citizens and citizens alike.

- Freeze into law the recent Supreme Court 5 to 4 decision empowering the Attorney General to revoke bail "at any time . . . in his discretion" for persons contesting deportation proceedings in legal action. The person thus denied bail would be limited in the right to appeal to the courts.

- Empower the Immigration and Naturalization Service to deport without cause and subject non-citizens to criminal penalties without due process of law.

- Establish jimcrow immigration provisions under a quota system permitting only 200 persons a year to immigrate from China and India and 199 from the West Indies, while setting totals for Great Britain and Germany at more than 90,000. The bill would intensify discrimination against the colored peoples inherent in the existing quotas.

- Empower the President to stop all immigration at will, to exclude, deport, or denaturalize persons deemed detrimental to interests of the national administration in office.

NOT SINCE ADOPTION in 1798 of the infamous Alien and Sedition laws, later overturned by an outraged American public, or since establishment of Hitler's anti-Semitic decrees has there been written such an elaborate body of autocratic law striking at the very base of democratic institutions.

In three prime areas—immigration, deportation and denaturalization—the McCarran Bill repeats most provisions of existing laws, then appends clauses nullifying any constitutional safeguards that may still remain on the books.

Hardest hit under immigration provisions of McCarran's proposed law are the West Indian Negroes who are seeking entrance into the U. S. Heretofore the West Indian quota was comprised in the British quota of 66,000 a year. McCarran's bill, setting the quota of 100 a year from the West Indies, would, according to an analysis by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, slash immigration from our neighboring islands more than 90 percent.

SPONSORS of the bill have an-



McCARRAN

nounced it would wipe out all racial restrictions in existing immigration laws. But it does just the opposite. It weights the quotas heavily toward countries of Western and Northern Europe and sets up special jimcrow bars against areas populated by the colored peoples.

In addition, the bill would empower a consular officer or the Attorney General to exclude aliens from entering the U.S. if there is "reason to believe that these aliens would engage even incidentally . . . in activities which would be prejudicial to the public interests." Even more sweeping is the power the bill would grant the President to suspend the entry "of any class of aliens" from entry into the country.

A NEW "CRIME" is then created by McCarran and his fascist cronies. The measure outlines the "crime" of "conspiracy to allow or permit" a "subversive" alien to enter the country, imposing a penalty of 5 years imprisonment or \$5,000 fine. This provision is aimed at organizations who might invite a foreign trade union leader or spokesman for peace to address a meeting here. If the Attorney General ruled the invited person to be "subversive," those extending the invitation or arranging meetings could under the bill be prosecuted for conspiracy.

Deportation provisions of the bill go even further in imposing political conformity and suppressing dissent than does the thought control provisions of the Smith Act. Not only does it forbid a non-citizen to advocate so-called "subversive" doctrines on pain of imprisonment and deportation, but it includes as part of the outlawed advocacy mere "belief in" the doctrines.

THE MEASURE provides for deportation of any non-citizen who "at any time after entry has had a purpose to engage in any of the activities" which the Attorney General from time to time may deem subversive.

"This would establish the principle of preventive arrest," said the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, "a kind of lettre de cachet under which the Attorney General, like absolute monarchs in former times, could exile all non-citizens who oppose his decrees."

Bail provisions of the new proposed law are even more repressive than the Supreme Court's recent decision granting the Attorney General the right to hold persons in deportation proceedings without bail. The proposed law would not only vest the Attorney General with power to revoke bail "in his discretion," but would limit court review of his action merely to the question of whether he acted "expeditiously."

Under provisions of the bill, the Immigration and Naturalization Service would be exempted from complying with the Administrative Procedure Act, which is applicable to all government agencies and establishes a minimum guarantee of conduct for fair hearings. The McCarran Bill provides that persons arrested on deportation warrants shall be tried by a judge, who is also the prosecutor and jury.

(Read the concluding article in the Daily Worker Monday. It will deal with special concentration camp features of Sen. McCarran's new fascist legislation, his plans for granting new powers for thought control interrogations and arrests and cancellation of citizenship of thousands of naturalized U. S. citizens.)

## Bar Suits for Breaking Jimcrow

LANSING.—The State Supreme Court upheld Wayne Circuit Judge Ferguson's ruling which barred damage suits against persons breaking a jimcrow restrictive covenant. The ruling read:

"We agree with the lower court that liability to suits for damages for breach of a reciprocal racial restriction constitutes an indirect method of enforcing the restrictions. If one person is entitled to damages, the others in the area may also want damages. Thus the owners of restricted property who want to sell to non-Caucasians would be reluctant to do so."

Jesse Phillips, 53 Tennyson, Highland Park, had sued Faris Naff, a former neighbor who sold his home to Negroes.

## ASK PAY HIKE

SEATTLE (FP).—Salmon packers were pleading poverty here as unions in the key Alaska industry began demands for improved wages and conditions in the 1952 season.

"WE ARE IN THE DEATH HOUSE TODAY as a warning . . . that there are forces which hope to silence by death those who speak for peace and democracy."

ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG

The following is the text of a letter written from the death house by Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, the innocent young Jewish couple facing death in the electric chair on framed-up spy charges. The Civil Rights Congress has charged that they are victims of a "vicious, anti-Semitic legal lynching," pointing to the many admitted traitors and Nazi war criminals during the last war who have been freed or given minimum sentences by the U. S. Government—

"We never dreamed that we would ever become a 'case' that we would one day be taken from our loved ones, tried on an unbelievable charge, found guilty, and sentenced to death. But that is what has happened to us. For two years we have been in a terrible loneliness, in the shadow of the electric chair.

"We cannot believe that we are simply victims of some nightmarish miscarriage of justice, that we are victims of a case of mistaken identity. It seems to us that it was inevitable that five years of oppressive laws, of a wave of persecutions, of heresy hunting, should lead to a barbaric sentence of death against two innocent persons.

"We are an ordinary man and wife, and it was inevitable that ordinary people would be grievously persecuted by the history of these past few years.

"Like others we spoke for peace because we did not want our two

little sons to live in the shadow of war and death. Like others we spoke for the liberties of our fellow citizens, because we believe, and want our children to believe, in the fine democratic traditions of our country.

"That is why we are in the death house today, as a warning to all ordinary men and women, that there are forces today which hope to silence by death those who speak for peace and democracy.

"But you see, we are not silent today, even though we are behind bars. And we say to you that no matter what happens to us, you must not be silent.

"We are not martyrs or heroes, nor do we wish to be. We want to live; we want to be reunited with each other, we want to be with our children again. But we will not pay the price that is asked of us, to betray our hopes, for the peaceful neighborly, democratic world which our children and all children need if they are to carry on the human race.

"We do not pretend that we are unafraid. But we fear also for those for whom our death sentence is a precedent, for those who, like us, may find themselves in our place, unless you, who are free today, make us free again.

"We wish to add only a few brief words to our families and children. Take hope. You are in the midst of good, honest people. They will do everything in their power to bring us together again, and to make this a better and happier world."

# A Budget with the Accent on Peace

Here is a comparison between the Soviet and the US expenditures

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW.

THE 1952 BUDGET of the USSR shows that the Soviet way of building up "situations of strength" continues to be its accent on peaceful construction and not a war economy. One basic fact of the Soviet budget is that while defense takes 23.9 percent of all expenditures, peaceful pursuits take 76.1 percent.

Despite all the articles by Harry Schwartz and others in the capitalist press they will ignore this striking contrast: In the U. S. budget proposed by President Truman military expenditures total 76 percent of the appropriations, while in the Soviet budget it's the reverse, 76 percent goes for the peace-time economy and for social-cultural expenditures.

EXPENDITURES for education, cultural and social welfare in the Soviet budget this year are greater than for defense. While our budget assigns a mere \$3,200,000,000 for the entire social security system health and education, the Soviet budget allocates about 125 billion rubles, at least ten times more than ours by any kind of reckoning, for these purposes.

Another contrast which the capitalist press conceals is between the percentage of Soviet expenditures for military purposes in 1940 and 1952. In that last pre-war year 32.5 percent of the Soviet budget went for defense, much U. S. Government is replying, Ger-

higher than this year. At the same time the increase of American military expenditures in 1952-53 compared with pre-war is astronomical, something like 80 times greater.

THERE ARE many other contrasts between the Soviet and American budgets which illustrate the difference between capitalism and socialism. Thus, while the deficit in our budget mounts from year to year, a surplus of income over expenditures grows bigger each year in the Soviet budget. While the outlay for education goes up here it goes down at home. While money assigned to housing increases here, it is cut in the U. S. Whereas art and cultural pursuits get a bigger and bigger allocation in the Soviet Union, our budget does not provide anything for such "frills."

Much will be made in the big business press over the fact that defense expenditures did rise in the 1952 Soviet budget compared with 1951. What they will ignore is that the proportion assigned remained substantially the same—the increase was from 21.3 percent last year to 23.9 percent this year. Without resorting to threats or bellicose discussion here in how the Soviet Finance Minister A. G. Zverev explained Soviet military expenditures in the light of the world situation.

FIRST he pointed out that the U. S. Government is replying, Ger-

man militarism in the west and Japanese militarism in the east. He recalled how much suffering was caused in the world from exactly those two centers of aggression in the recent past.

Secondly he noted that the U. S. Government was setting up military basis all over the world.

Thirdly he indicated the enormous growth of the armed forces and the development of a war economy in the capitalist countries.

On each of those three points the contrast with Soviet policy is striking. The Soviet Government continues to insist on peaceful roles for Germany and Japan as agreed upon by the allied powers after the war. The Soviet Union is not building military bases on a periphery around the U. S. On the contrary, while our troops are fighting in various parts of the world, Soviet troops aren't shooting at anybody. And finally, the economy here remains a peace economy with emphasis on the enormous power and irrigation works, reduction of prices and increasing mass consumption goods.

## UNIONIST VICTIMIZED

LOS ANGELES (FP).—Tom Creed, publicity director for Local 230, United Auto Workers (CIO) during a strike against Chrysler Corp. here two years ago, has been suspended by his local for helping a Negro woman resist mob attempts to keep her from moving into a white neighborhood.



## FACTS CONCERNING PARLEY FOR FREEDOM OF PRESS

**TIME:** Opening session is Saturday evening, 8 o'clock. Sunday morning session 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Sunday afternoon session, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. The Saturday night session will include opening reports and items on organizing activities and programs in the cultural fields, with illustrations in the fields of music, film and drama.

**PLACE:** Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41 St. Delegates can report there all during day.

**WHO ATTENDS:** All local Freedom of the Press groups throughout the country are invited to send as many delegates as they wish. Readers who wish to help organize such groups may attend. And working class organizations sympathetic to the aims of the organization may send representatives.

There will be a credential fee of \$1 for each one attending the conference to defray the cost. Delegates are invited, however, to bring wives or husbands to the Saturday evening session.

## Korea Truce

(Continued from Page 3)

bilities for peace in Korea coming from truce negotiations. United Nations must reassert the hope and faith of the people of the world that it will have the strength and power to prevent the spread of war. If peace talks seem unproductive, earnestly suggest you exercise prerogative as Secretary - General, United Nations to convene emergency session of UN Security Council to take over the Korean truce negotiations and guarantee a stop to the killing through an immediate cease-fire and a lasting peace.

Meanwhile the tortuous Korean truce negotiations remained befogged for the American people because of the thick curtain of censorship laid down by Gen. Ridgway and obscuring the actual developments.

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Scripps-Howard columnist Ludwell Denny revealed (N.Y. World-Telegram, March 18) the Truman-Wall Street purpose is continuing the truce negotiations indefinitely, but without any real desire to complete them. Truman and British Prime Minister Churchill "are relatively safe politically on this issue," Denny wrote, "are making a popular peace gesture."

And so, this week, death and destruction rolled on in Korea as Truman's negotiators continued their nine-month long "gesture" of talking peace.

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PATTERSON

## Court Nixes Patterson Contempt Case

WASHINGTON

**WILLIAM L. PATTERSON**, Civil Rights Congress national secretary, won a two-year fight against a charge of contempt of Congress here when U. S. District Judge Luther M. Youngdahl entered a verdict of acquittal.

The verdict came before the selection of a jury.

Judge Youngdahl entered the acquittal verdict on the motion of Vito Marcantonio, who with Attorney Ralph Powe, acted as Patterson's counsel. Marcantonio based his motion on the March 18 decision of a three judge Federal Court holding unconstitutional five sections of the 1946 Lobby Registration Act.

Patterson was cited for contempt in 1950 by the House Select Committee Investigating Lobbying when he refused to reveal names of contributors to the Civil Rights Congress defense fund. It was at that hearing that Dixiecrat Congressman Henderson Lanham (D-Ga) tried to assault Patterson and called him a "black -- --".

The National Association of Manufacturers brought the issue of the lobby registration law before the courts with its motion for a permanent injunction on the grounds that it constitutes an unconstitutional invasion of the right of petition.

For an hour and a half after court opened, William Hitz, government attorney, engaged in a colloquy with Judge Youngdahl, with Hitz contending that Patterson should be convicted and jailed for "contempt" despite the March 18 decision.

## Progressive Rally Startles Press, VFW

**WILMINGTON, Del.** - This home of the billionaire duPont empire was shaken recently—not by another explosion at a duPont power plant, by a meeting that launched the Progressive Party's presidential peace campaign in the state of Delaware.

An address by Zalman Garfield, Pennsylvania Progressive Party, the showing of the film "Peace Will Win" and the large attendance—over a hundred and front page headlines in the Wilmington Morning News.

A statement by the Veterans of Foreign Wars, attacking the meeting, admitted amazement "that so large a group of Wilmingtonians" attended.



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## on the scoreboard

By lester rodney

## TY COBB IN 'LIFE'—A LOT OF BULL

TY COBB, with the help of a phony article is illustrated by this smooth writing ghost, has come out in "Life" Magazine with an article entitled "They Ruined Baseball." There were big full page ads in the newspapers about it, with pictures of DiMaggio, Musial, Robinson, Kiner, Williams, Stanley, Rizzuto and Feller and the teaser "Which two are the only GREAT players?"

I just read the article in "Life." It is arrogant, ignorant, vain and like most of "Life" magazine full of unadulterated baloney woven from the whole cloth in a cheaply sensational style.

Cobb's answer to the teaser ad is that Rizzuto and Musial are the only great players today, the only ones who would have stood out in his time. He runs down the peerless Joe DiMaggio in a senselessly provocative way. He doesn't even mention why Bob Feller didn't win his august favor—a pitcher who has had 24, 25, 26 and 27 game winning seasons, fanned 17 batters, pitched three no hitters and won almost 300 games in the era of the lively ball despite four years in the service! There is nothing to indicate why Jackie Robinson is not a great ballplayer (seven other National League teams would love to get in on that secret). A great all time catcher like Roy Campanella is not even mentioned.

As a player Cobb was one of the few greatest. He goes automatically on the all time outfield with Babe Ruth. The third spot is now in dispute between Tris Speaker and DiMaggio. Tris, an "oldtimer" with much more grace than Cobb, one who still knows, loves and watches the game, suggests that DiMaggio should get the spot as the more devastating hitter and stronger thrower. Cobb today is a retired 65 year old millionaire living in southern California. He made his dough with early investments in Coca Cola in his native state of Georgia. Where he comes off to write about present players I don't know, for I have never seen him at a ballgame at Ebbets Field, Yankee Stadium or the Polo Grounds, and he would make it known if he were there, you can be sure. How exactly would he know that Jackie Robinson, for example, is not a great player?

HE SAYS DiMaggio "limped along on one cylinder," that he "hated physical exertion." What gall this old fool has! Sneering at the marvellous all round star that was DiMaggio, a star who would go down as the greatest defensive centerfielder even if he were a weak hitter—and a great cleanup hitter to boot! He "limped along" to hit safely in 56 straight ballgames, something even the great Cobb never remotely approached. He led the Yanks to pennants in 10 of his 13 active years. He played to the age of 37 despite two handicaps Cobb and the oldtimers didn't have—three years torn out of the middle of his career spent in the army, and night baseball.

Cobb makes much of the fact that the ball is livelier today and here he is right of course. But that gives two ways. The "old timers" in centerfield never had to range as swiftly back, forward, to right and left as far and often as the great DiMag. They never had to throw so consistently from as far away from the infield.

The kind of phony stuff in this

quote. Writing of old time pitchers, Cobb says "... they were never eager to get back to the showers when trouble arose, in contrast to some modern-day boys who seem to look pleadingly toward the manager every time a man gets on base." This is utterly ridiculous. NO big league pitcher looks pleadingly to be taken out of a game so his record, on which he gets paid, will show he was knocked out of the box. Nor can Cobb cite one single instance of this.

Again: "some of our best piano movers have 46 inch waistlines and some of our long-ball hitters today will run them a good second." Who? Who since Babe Ruth of yesteryear can run a 46 inch waistline a close second? Name one. And suppose there was one? Would that necessarily make him a lousy player? Was Ruth a bum? Hack Wilson of 1930?

COBB SAYS today's players don't train, don't practice, don't learn fundamentals, don't talk about baseball the way he used to. All hogwash. They train hard, they practice endlessly and they learn fundamentals or they can't make the grade. And if Cobb has never been in a modern big league dugout or hotel lobby with a team, I have. Today's players talk baseball, baseball, baseball, their life's work, with unceasing interest, analysis of other players and themselves and attention to details and growth.

The owners will just love Cobb's nostalgic references to low salaries. They'll love his bull-loaded references to heroic players with six inch spike gashes carrying on without medical attention. Ballplayers won't love it. And that's the whole story behind this article. Cobb is a big money man writing like an owner, with contempt for the players. He sneers that players "seem more prone to ailments when their team is leaving town." Cobb, and "Life," should be made to supply the name of one big leaguer last year who fills that bill. It's invented nonsense, like the rest of the article.

You might think, even if an old time player had differences with aspects of modern baseball, that he would at least say there has been an advance since his time in that good ballplayers are not kept out because of the color of their skins. Oh no, not "the Georgia Peach."

Give him the "good old days" of low wages, no minimum, no medical care, solid jimcrow and Ty Cobb, Ty Cobb, Ty Cobb...

(We'll have more to say on Cobb and Life in the Daily Worker.)

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## Gives Lowdown on Dock Strike Men Fed Up with Gangsters Playing Around with Their Livelihood and Jobs

A NEW RANK AND FILE Hudson county dockers' newspaper, published once a week in English and Italian, gives the lowdown on the recent strike on the Jersey City docks. The strike was generally heralded in the press as a feud between the Ryan and Kenny forces. The Jersey Journal indicated, "Kenny leaders have been disappointed because Machitto has not handled all the hiring through City Hall." The press generally ignored the boiling resentment of longshoremen against the conditions prevailing on the waterfront.

The Hudson Rank and File paper says "longshoremen want no screening for their jobs. They are fed up with gangsters and political hacks playing around with their livelihood." The strike started with the screening of N.Y. longshoremen by Jersey City police. Three hundred strikers swelled to as many as 1,000 during the course of the week. The dockers picketed City Hall with signs saying, "Kenny is unfair to workers."

**LONGSHOREMEN** horselaugh Kenny's claim "that he will not allow gangsters to rule the J.C. waterfront." Wardheelers, and Kenny followers have been padded in on dock payrolls. The bombing of ILA Local 1247 headquarters still remains a deep mystery.

### To Meet on New Threat of UMT

NEWARK.—The renewed threat of Universal Military Training legislation, which Rep. Carl Vinson threatens to reintroduce next week in Congress, will be dealt with at a meeting Monday night, 8 p.m. at the Alumni House, 604 High St.

The meeting, sponsored by the N. J. American Youth Peace Crusade, will hear a report from New Jersey young people who participated in the Youth Caravan to Washington just before the House voted to send the UMT bill back to Vinson's committee.

The Rev. George Bayer, Methodist clergyman of Belleville, will address the meeting.

The sponsors announce that a campaign will be organized by Congressional districts to reach New Jersey Congressmen (all but Hand and Wolverton voted for UMT) to express the people's overwhelming opposition to the bill.

### Labor Lobby Set Monday

Mass delegations of CIO and independent UE unionists will descend on the state legislature Monday to support labor demands for money increases and administrative improvements in unemployment and workmen's compensation and to block menacing bills backed by New Jersey manufacturers, the Chamber of Commerce and the real estate lobby. Other AFL and independent unions are expected to swell the labor lobby.

State CIO president Carl Holderman denounced Jones' proposal as making a mockery of the public hearing process by limiting testimony on each bill to less time than it takes to read any one of them.

### Plan for Jersey Peace Delegation

A delegation of Jersey peace fighters will be in Washington on April 1, at the National Assembly for Peace. Early reports to the sponsoring committees at 125 W. 72nd St., New York, show preparations being speeded up in several areas of the state.

The New Jersey Women's Council for Peace will complete their plans at their state executive meeting in Trenton on March 28. Their latest bulletin reports he stirring film "Peace Will Win" is now available for showings throughout the state for a modest fee. Organizations or individuals interested can reach them at PO Box 500, Lakewood, N. J.

Loan sharks are still growing fat on the poverty of the dockers. The racketeers ride the roost on the waterfront with the active connivance of Kenny and the shipping monopolies.

The Hudson County rank and file dockers paper pointed out that the attempt to screen longshoremen is a "threat to their right to work on existing jobs." The paper in summing up the strike demanded:

- 1.—Only bona-fide ILA members should work;
- 2.—No favoritism;
- 3.—Set up dock committees;
- 4.—Demand that Negro longshoremen have an equal share of the work;
- 5.—Create interracial gangs.

They concluded that "the splendor shown in this strike should be followed up on all piers and locals. The unity shown in this strike makes it more possible that we can win these rights."

## Trenton Westinghouse Strike Wins Nationwide Support

TRENTON, N. J.—The first all-out attack by the giant Westinghouse Corp. against the United Electrical Workers brought prompt support for Trenton strikers Friday.

Spokesmen for more than 20,000 UE workers throughout the Westinghouse chain, gathered here for an emergency session in the Hotel Hildebrecht, met with the 700 striking members of UE Local 443, and marched on their picket line before the giant lamp bulb plant.

At the Westinghouse Conference Board session, delegates from 12 Westinghouse plants heard the facts behind the strike from local president Betty Hencken and other UE leaders.

They reported that before the official strike was called, a "three-week illegal lockout" was staged by company officials in what was labelled an attempt to "break the union . . . deprive us of our rights guaranteed in the contract."

Earlier, they said, the company ordered speedup in the winding operation, and jumped the production rate from 880 to 1,464. When winders couldn't make the new rate, they were fired, including one woman with six years' seniority.



RICKENBACKER

When the union processed the grievance of the fired workers, Westinghouse promptly locked the workers out.

The Westinghouse unionists voted full support to the strikers, and planned to raise contributions to the strike fund from every UE Westinghouse local; to hold shop meetings and issue leaflets explaining the issues to each Westinghouse UE worker, and hold plant-wide rallies with speakers from the Trenton plant; to launch a widespread consumer campaign to inform the buyers of Westinghouse products of the facts, and to press for a meeting between Westinghouse officials and the National UE Negotiating Committee.

## YOUTH MEETING CALLS FOR END TO TERROR

FREEHOLD, N. J.—Public officials, ministers, Negro spokesmen and youth leaders joined together at a Young People's Memorial Meeting here to call for action to halt the "spreading violence against Negro homes, Jewish synagogues, and Catholic churches" which has followed the bomb-murder of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Moore in Florida.

Over 200 farmers and townspeople filled the Lithuanian Hall in a sharp rebuff to the Freehold Transcript and some local politicians who had attempted to disrupt the gathering supported by 13 community organizations.

Monmouth County's State Assemblyman, Republican majority leader Elvin R. Simmill, told the rally about the state legislature's protest against Florida terrorism and spoke of the need for Federal action.

Rep. James Auchincloss, of the Third Congressional district, sent a message stating, "I think one of the greatest influences to correct the situation are meetings of protest such as you plan to have."

The sponsoring group, a Provisional Committee for Action Against the Florida Atrocities, also received communications from U.S. Senator Robert Hendrickson and Assemblyman Edward T. Bowser supporting the memorial meeting.

Russell Meek, president of the Farm-City cooperative, gave a vivid account of the funeral of Mrs. Harriet Moore and of an interview with the Florida governor.

The young Negro leader presented a damning indictment of "white supremacy" in America, detailing the great contribution of the Negro people to the democratic heritage, laying bare the moral corruption of a government which enforces jimmie, and proclaiming the opposition of the Negro people to wars against the colored peoples of the world.

Roland Anderson, a senior at Freehold High School and co-chairman of the Provisional Committee, spoke of the attacks being made against Negro youth throughout the country, and told how the memorial meeting was initiated by a group of young people who were determined to halt the wave of terrorism.

A young farmer, Jack Greenberg, pledged the support of white youth to this struggle, and especially to halting the planned "legal" lynching of Walter Lee Irvin.

There was a prolonged ovation as the two young people clasped hands on the platform.

The meeting was chaired by the Rev. Velma Brown, pastor of the Bethel A.M.E. Church and chair-

man of the Provisional Committee. The invocation was delivered by Rev. M. G. Gardner, pastor of the Ship of Zion Church, South River. The Toms River Youth Chorus and Mrs. Bertha Dodd, soprano, sang.

A collection was taken up by Len Sammons, leader of the Elks, for presentation to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The meeting was publicized by 5,000 leaflets, a newspaper advertisement, announcements in the local churches and extensive mailings.

Earlier, when relatives and friends of victims petitioned the N. J. legislature for action, they won pledges from both Lawrence A. Cavinato, (Rep.) Assembly speaker, and James C. Jamieson (Dem) minority house leader, that they would both consider an "open legislative hearing on police practices throughout the state."

The State House delegation, including labor and community leaders, met with Assembly leaders and with Gov. Driscoll's secretary Russe A. Watson. They brought along a documented petition listing more than 50 cases of murderers and beatings by police, and a series of unexplained "suicides" who were in the custody of East Orange police.

Signers included Mrs. Emma English, mother of one of the Trenton Six and mother-in-law of another and Mrs. Cora Lee Kelly, who was bludgeoned by police the night Patrolman Ernest Kuti shot and killed her youngest son, Robert.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY of New Jersey issued the following statement concerning Rickenbacker's testimony:

"Rickenbacker's red-baiting misrepresents the position of the Communist Party and will fool no one. The C. P. of N. J. is opposed to reopening the airport as are thousands and thousands of others in the state. We are opposed to it for a very simple reason: the airport is located too close to large cen-

THE REDBAITING ATTEMPT by Eddie Rickenbacker, president of Eastern Airlines, to divert the mass demand of Elizabeth residents to remove the menace of Newark airport by claiming it was part of a Communist propaganda drive was squelched from several quarters last week.

Elizabeth officials and some newspapers ridiculed the assertion, City Council President John C. Boyle labelling it "wholly untrue." The Communist Party of New Jersey blasted Rickenbacker's "infantile red-baiting" and challenged the airlines executive to publicly debate the question: "Resolved that Newark Airport be reopened."

MEANWHILE a half-dozen state and federal committees and boards went through the motions of "investigations" and "hearings" supposedly to decide the future of Newark airport, as preparations went right ahead to reopen the air terminal as soon the public fury over the crashes in Elizabeth can be circumvented.

The Civil Aeronautic Board last week was conducting one of these "hearings" in Elizabeth. At the very moment, the same board, in Washington, was granting five-year authorization to New York Airways, Inc. for helicopter service in and out of Newark airport.

The Port of New York Authority, which operates the airport, contracted with Phelps-Dodge Corp. for installation of electrical equipment at the field. All this time the Union Building and Construction Co. of Passaic has had crews at work constructing a new runway.

At a House subcommittee hearings Rickenbacker justified his testimony calling for the reopening of Newark airport by declaring "the Communists are against it and want to cripple commercial aviation" and "Newark airport is one of the safest in the country."

Mr. Rickenbacker has a purpose in his infantile red-baiting. He wants to cover up the fact the Communist Party believes in human lives coming before airline profits. How many stocks and bonds does Mr. Rickenbacker own in Eastern airlines, and how much dividends did he collect last year? What is your salary as president of Eastern Airlines, Mr. Rickenbacker? No amount of red-baiting can cover up Mr. Rickenbacker's personal financial interests in reopening the airport.

"We challenge Mr. Rickenbacker to debate this question with a representative of the New Jersey Communist Party in a meeting open to the public. We suggest the meeting be held in Elizabeth, N. J., as soon as possible. Let Mr. Rickenbacker take the affirmative 'Resolved that Newark Airport should be reopened.' A representative of the Communist Party will take the negative. Let the people be the judge. Stop your red-baiting. Put up or shut up."

ters of population. There can be no guarantee that further deadly crashes would not occur as long as the airport is at the present location.

"The 'safety' of Newark airport is not the question. The communities near the airport and the people living there are not safe and never will be as long as the airport is maintained at its present location.

"The C. P. of N. J. proposes that the airport be relocated in an area away from any large cities. Let the U. S. government pay the cost of this proposal. Take some of the hundreds of millions of dollars that are being used to rebuild and arm a new German army and use it to save the lives of New Jersey residents by relocating the airport. This is the position of the CP of N. J. and not Rickenbacker's nightmares.

Open Drive on  
Jimmie Housing

The Communist Party of Camden last week initiated a campaign to end jimmie segregation in public housing projects in that city. In a widely distributed leaflet the Camden Communists called on labor and Negro organizations to raise with Mayor George Brunner, the City Commission and the City Housing Authority the demands:

"To wipe out vicious un-American policy of jimmie in ALL Camden housing projects.  
"To make all rental units available, without discrimination. All projects to be integrated."  
The leaflet pointed out that "approximately 125 Negro families must vacate to make room for the new South Camden project" and demanded that "these families must have first choice in the new P. J. McGuire housing project in East Camden."

### Probe of Police Brutality Pressed in State GOP Caucus

TRENTON, N. J.—A demand for an official probe of police brutality in New Jersey was referred to the Judiciary Committee by the Republican caucus last week.

Earlier, when relatives and friends of victims petitioned the N. J. legislature for action, they won pledges from both Lawrence A. Cavinato, (Rep.) Assembly speaker, and James C. Jamieson (Dem) minority house leader, that they would both consider an "open legislative hearing on police practices throughout the state."

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## Peace Action

**WILKES-BARRE.**—A tragic plea for peace was issued here last week by a bereaved father as he sent back a Purple Heart medal awarded his 19-year-old son, killed in Korea.

The father, Arthur J. Brown of Dallas, in sending back the Purple Heart medal awarded posthumously to his son, Cpl. Fred G. Brown, hoped that his action will help "put an end to the unnecessary and dastardly slaughter of untrained American boys."

Brown's letter to Secretary of the Army Frank Pace, Jr., said:

"The medals and scrolls received posthumously are being returned as empty honors when one considers the deception practiced in the death of an American boy. Many of my friends and neighbors have termed it 'murder.'"

★  
**PHILADELPHIA.**—Rabbi Leon Stitskin, new spiritual leader of the Oxford Circle Jewish Community Center, said: "Resolutely, and without fear of labels and stigma, we must call upon the peoples of the world to put a stop to this mad pursuit after cosmic suicide."

Dr. Dirk Struik, mathematics professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, speaks at a "Plea for World Peace" gathering Sunday afternoon, March 23, in the John Bartram Hotel, Broad and Locust Sts.

The affair, from 2 to 6 p.m., is under the auspices of the Philadelphia Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions. Dr. William H. Pearlman, biochemistry professor, discusses "Barriers Facing the Scientist in International Travel."

(Note: The following account of the peace conference called by the Philadelphia Council of the American Peace Crusade, March 15, was written by a 15-year-old girl. The concluding paragraph is added by our staff—Pennsylvania Worker.)

★  
**PHILADELPHIA.**—As a teenage delegate to the peace conference, I was never so impressed and inspired.

The meeting was opened by lovely Mrs. Priscilla Holton, secretary of the Philadelphia Peace Council who introduced Thomas Richardson, co-director of the American Peace Crusade.

He spoke of the sentiment of the people for peace getting stronger the more they are exploited. He said especially his own people, the Negro people, are rising with resentment because they are the ones that are exploited the most. He spoke of how over 70 percent of our budget is being used for war.

Richardson stated that the colonial countries have the right to fight for their independence just as the American colonies did in 1776. Richardson closed with saying, no more Cicero, Florida or Ingram cases for us. We want a five-power peace pact now!

★  
A. Blumenfeld, who had re-

cently come back from Germany, told us about the rearmament of Germany. He told us even the conservatives in there are rising to say we must fight for a peaceful, united Germany.

Mrs. Suella Littlejohn, a housewife, gave a lovely informal talk. For 20 years she has been president of the Philadelphia Housewives Association, and she inspired all of us.

She told of her son in Korea and how all the boys want to come back. She spoke with resentment of Washington officials and their families going on vacations while our boys are dying in the field. She spoke of how nobody but her and her people can realize what it is like to be a Negro.

Alton Finck, of the Fur and Leather Workers' Union, told how wages are frozen but prices are rising; taxes are rising. He told how the railroad workers were forced back to work. The only way workers can win strikes, he said, is by having Negro and white unity.

Roland Jones, a Lincoln University student, represented the youth. He said that we go to college to be educated, and then we're thrown into a war. He stated that one-half of his graduating class last year is in the Army now and some have been sent to Korea.

He said that colonial countries like Puerto Rico, Iran and India will rise and take the lead because of their determination to be free, and that we'd better watch our step or they'll be helping us instead of our helping them.

Dr. Alphaeus Hunton, secretary of the Council on African Affairs, said the American people must achieve self-determination to support the emancipation of peoples everywhere. He spoke of the achievements of the peoples of Asia and Africa, and how important it is that we abolish jimcrow by every means possible.

Mrs. Holton estimated attendance at the conference at approximately 100 delegates representing local churches of the Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian faiths among others; nationality groups, fraternal and youth organizations, trade unions and individual participants.

In resolutions adopted by the conference, the delegates endorsed working for a world peace pact; opposed the rearmament of Germany.

They voted to support participation in a National Peace Assembly which will convene in Washington, D. C., April 1. Conference delegates also voted to work toward the achievement of a local goal of 75,000 signatures on petitions endorsing a Five Power Peace Pact, as part of a national goal of one million signers.

## 500 TO GO—LET'S GO...

**PHILADELPHIA.**—An upsurge of meetings, strikes, and other actions is involving tens of thousands of people in this area against speedup and wage freezes, and for peace, civil rights and academic freedom.

A basic index to the rising resistance to the impact of the government's war program is the continued, successful circulation drive of the Daily Worker and Pennsylvania Worker.

Over 500 subscriptions have already been obtained in the current campaign. There are 500 more to get to reach the goal this area has set.

LET'S GO!

# Teachers Group Calls for Peace

**PHILADELPHIA.**—A call for a Korean truce and a Big Power conference for peace went to President Truman Saturday from a luncheon meeting of 300 Philadelphians, mainly educators and professionals. The group also pledged work for repeal of the state's new thought-control oath (Pechan Bill).

The actions were taken at the Hotel Warwick in a resolution and pledge, accepted unanimously, at the seventh annual conference on democracy in our schools, sponsored by the Philadelphia Teachers Union, Local 556, United Public Workers.

The resolution also opposed UMT and asked for more federal aid to education.

Speakers at the luncheon meeting, and the conference that preceded it, included Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild, Frances Jennings, union president who received the union's annual award for outstanding service to education, Leonore McCullough, Edith Hurley, Dr. James Skelton, Mrs. Milo Olmsted, William Rahill, Edith Ingraham, Rose Russell, Rae Neifeld, Joan Jennings.

## Progressive Rally Startles Press, VFW

**WILMINGTON, Del.**—This home of the billionaire duPont empire was shaken recently—not by another explosion at a duPont power plant, by a meeting that launched the Progressive Party's presidential peace campaign in the state of Delaware.

An address by Zalman Garfield, Pennsylvania Progressive Party, the showing of the film "Peace Will Win" and the large attendance—over a hundred and front page headlines in the Wilmington Morning News.

A statement by the Veterans of Foreign Wars, attacking the meeting, admitted amazement "that so large a group of Wilmingtonians" attended.

Steps were taken to get nominating petitions signed to put the PP candidates on the Delaware ballot, and to organize the party on a substantial basis in the state.

## Youth Hit 'Oath'

**HARRISBURG.**—The state's new thought control oath was condemned by the "Governor" and several other youths at the last annual mock youth legislative session, sponsored by the Pennsylvania YMCA Youth and Government Advisory Committee.

After repeal was recommended by the "Senate" committee, 10-3, the repeal itself was voted down, 26-21.

Some 270 high school seniors and juniors heard "Governor" Mason Hendricks say he did not regard the oath as being "in accordance with the true spirit of the Constitution." It was called "un-American" by Lee Walker, 17.

Another "Senator," John W. McCaughy, denounced the oath as "an instrument that restricts individual liberties."

## Stoppage at SKF

**PHILADELPHIA.**—Two work stoppages involving 500 CIO steel workers at the SKF plant here March 14 protested suspension of a grievance committee member.

In insisting that the suspension be lifted, Joseph Cannon, president of Local 2898, said the union was also demanding quicker processing of a backlog of grievances he estimated as between 200 and 300.

## Longshoremen Fight Speedup

working conditions on the Philadelphia waterfront almost caused the third tieup of this port in three months.

Members of Local 1291, International Longshoremen's Assn., AFL, stopped work March 14 because they were not paid four hours time lost on account of rain.

Father Comey, director of the Institute of Industrial Relations at St. Joseph's College and recently arbitrator of waterfront disputes, ordered the men back to work, and to allow their grievances to be settled by arbitration.

A union delegate asked the men

to vote on the question, but all refused. They did, however, go back to work.

The Marine Trades Assn., representing the stevedoring companies, had threatened to shut down the entire port.

The story that was not played up by the local press is that the Marine Trades Assn. is speeding up the men and trying to do away with the payment of penalty rates for obnoxious cargo.

The shapeup system of hiring is being used to pit gang against gang. Foremen say they will hire only the men who work fastest.

## TEACHER CONDEMNS OATH, WILL RESIGN HIS POST

**EASTON.**—In a statement warning that the Nazis also demanded "loyalty oaths" a teacher has refused to sign the state's new thought control oath.

He is Paul W. Goulding, 37, a teacher at Nazareth High School. He declared: "The Nazis required a loyalty oath and many went along, saying it didn't make any difference, but later protests were of no use."

In a statement to the School Board, Goulding said he is "neither Communist nor subversive," but must say no to the spirit of the oath.

★  
**PREVIOUSLY,** Philadelphia's District Attorney, Richardson Dilworth, had blasted "loyalty" inquisitions, mass hysteria and witch-hunts, he was the first of the state's previously elected officials, not required to take the oath, who refused to sign it voluntarily.

In rejecting the oath, which the new Pechan Bill now demands from all teachers, Goulding said he viewed it as having "the superficial and unreal implication that we have only to close our minds to Communism in order to save America." Such an implication he



called "false and dangerous."

"I think each one of us must follow his own conscience," Goulding said. "Mine was not a snap decision. I have followed this trend toward regimentation, and I am unable to conform to this kind of pressure in the public schools."

Goulding said he would resign April 1, the deadline for state employees and teachers to sign.

## Efforts to Stop Peace Meet Fail

**PHILADELPHIA.**—Attempts to interfere with the holding of the American Peace Crusade here last Saturday had no effect at all on the success of the gathering, officers of the Philadelphia Council reported.

The first attempt came when they received a last-minute cancellation of the hall they had rented to hold the conference on the flimsy excuse that "repairs" had to be made that very day. This forced the conference to be held over to a later date.

The next attempt, also made at the last minute, came from the Pennsylvania State Board of Censors. Three days before the conference, representatives of this board visited the management of the hall that had finally been secured for the conference. They informed them that they would be raided if the world famous film "Peace Will Win" was shown as planned.

This threat was followed, just two days before the conference, with a call to the Peace Council threatening the secretary with jail and a heavy fine if the peace film were shown before the Board of Censors reviewed it.

Since only a few hours remained before the conference, the film showing was cancelled, without hampering the discussions of the conference.

## DuBois Sneaks in Philly

**PHILADELPHIA.**—Dr. W. E. B. DuBois will speak March 27 at the Christian St. Branch YMCA at the annual award of the International Emblem Club.

## NAZI 'PRANKS' SPREAD HERE

**PHILADELPHIA.**—A hitherto undisclosed arson fire at a public school came to light last week. A Board of Education official revealed that a blaze in the 1100-pupil Morton McMichael school, 35th and Fairmount Ave., on Feb. 21, "definitely was arson."

The disclosure came as a second blaze hit the school at 2 p.m. March 14. It was out before firemen arrived.

**EASTON, Pa.**—Typewritten "Heil Hitler" threats to bomb the local Jewish Community Center have brought out a 24-hour police guard at the three-story building which is used by a number of local groups.

Police chief John I. Schwarz disclosed the bomb threats were contained in two neatly typed notes, bearing local postmarks.

One opened with the words "Greetings, Heil Hitler." The other threatened the center with a time-bomb, and said: "Get out while there is still time. I don't want anybody killed."

## Douglas Speaks in Philly

**PHILADELPHIA.**—Supreme Court Justice Douglas, whose speech assailing military thinking and repression of civil rights key-noted the recent Bulletin forum here, speaks in Philadelphia again Monday evening, March 24. He will deliver the main address at the Hotel Marwick at an Allied Jewish Appeal dinner.



# Pentagon Bans Diaries But Keeps General Grow

## Hugo Ernst Hits Concentration Camp Scheme

In a letter to the National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act, Hugo Ernst, general president of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union, stated his strong opposition "to the readying of concentration camps" under the McCarran Act.

Ernst's letter follows: "Olive O. Van Horn, for the Planning Committee National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act.

"2 Stone St. New York 4.

"Dear Friend:

"Your circular letter of Feb. 23 reached my office while I was in Miami attending the meeting of our executive board. In reply to same I wish to advise you that I am very strongly opposed to the readying of the concentration camps and I have voiced my sentiments to that effect in our official Journal, copies of which are enclosed.

"We have also spoken out against the McCarran and Smith Acts and I hope there will be enough voices raised to delete these obnoxious laws from our statute books."

In the January issue of "The Catering Industry Employee," official organ of the union, Ernst had written:

"The Department of Justice is fitting out detention camps for people who have too freely opposed the political and economic ideas of the majority.

"Whether these people are Communists or not is beside the point. The camps may be intended for Communists today. They can be used for 'non-Communist liberals' and trade unionists tomorrow.

"Where is it going to end?

"The answer to that question is up to you and me. We have a chance to answer it in this year's elections—by sending to Washington and our state capitals men and women who will dust off the Bill of Rights and restore it to its proper place as the capstone of Americanism."

## Withdrawal of Bid to Fascist Mayor Asked

The Fur Dressers and Dyers Joint Board called on the U.S. Conference of Mayors yesterday to withdraw its invitation to the fascist Mayor of Madrid, Jose Morero Torres.

Leon Straus, executive secretary of the Joint Board, in a letter to David L. Lawrence, mayor of Pittsburgh and chairman of the Conference of Mayors, noted that Mayor Impellitteri's aide had recently denied inviting the Franco official to New York during the Conference's annual meeting there in July.

## SAY: OUST UN-AMERICANS

HOLLYWOOD (FP).—A citizens group meeting here under the chairmanship of A. A. Heist, American Civil Liberties Union official, has called for abolition of the House Un-American Activities Committee, expected to reappear here in April.



This is the wreckage after terrorists bombed out a Negro and a Mexican-American family in Los Angeles. The family of Mr. and Mrs. William Bailey was asleep at the time of the blast. Other bombed buildings were occupied by Ralph Martinez and John Potts.

## CLAUDIA JONES GETS RIGHT TO TRAVEL TO DETROIT

Despite the opposition of Assistant Federal Attorney James Kilsheimer, who said that under recent decisions of the Supreme Court Claudia Jones might be picked up at any time as an alien and held without bail, Judge Edward J. Dimock on Monday granted Miss Jones permission to travel to Detroit March 25-29 to interview witnesses and preparing for her defense in the Smith Act trial.

When Kilsheimer said Miss Jones, a native of the British West Indies, might be arrested for deportation and held without bail, Judge Dimock said, "What bearing does her alienage have on the issues of this case?"

"I want the court to be informed," Kilsheimer replied.

"Are you saying to me that you are trying to use this case as an instrument in another case?" the court asked.

"Well," Kilsheimer replied, "the Department of Justice is interested in both cases and I work for the Department of Justice."

Rejecting Kilsheimer's plan, Dimock nevertheless ruled that Miss Jones should report where and with whom she stayed during her absence. John T. McTernan, de-



CLAUDIA JONES

fense attorney, objected to this by calling attention to the discrimination practiced by most hotels against Negroes.

"If Miss Jones," he said, "is forced to stay with friends, and to report the name of friends with whom she stays, this will merely add to the list of the FBI and perhaps subject her friends to harassment."

## BRITISH MINERS DEMAND PAY HIKE, BLAST ARMS BUDGET

LONDON.—Britain's powerful National Union of Mineworkers Friday presented formal demands on the Tory budget for a wage increase to offset the drains on living standards imposed by the armaments budget. The demands were adopted at a conference of 163 miners union leaders who labelled the budget "an affront to the people and tantamount to a reduction in wages."

It was the first significant reaction of the labor unions to the budget presented Tuesday. Demands for higher wages from their unions was regarded as certain.

The leaders recommended that miners continue voluntary Saturday overtime work after a summer vacation.

The delegates of the 700,000-member union attributed the demand for more pay to the budget reduction in food subsidies, inadequate increases in family allowances, pensions and income

tax relief, and the government move to tighten credit.

"The income tax concessions in the budget are certainly no incentive to anybody who can read and write," Eir William Lawther, president of the union, said after the conference.

"No one who can fill in a football pool coupon can fail to understand what the Tories are up to."

A resolution adopted by the union leaders said:

"This conference declares its intention of insisting upon increases in wages and in payments to injured workmen to offset the effects of this budget upon our members' living standards."

The action followed a surprise announcement by the National Union of Railwaymen, fifth biggest in Britain, giving Aneurin Bevan its backing in his fight against the Labor Party leaders on the size of the armaments program, and

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The top military brass tacitly advised the U. S. far-flung military and diplomatic personnel today that it's all right to spy out atombomb targets and scheme for aggression as long as you don't spell it out in your diary. The advice came, in negative fashion, as the head U. S. Army Intelligence demanded the revival of a wartime regulation forbidding soldiers overseas to keep personal diaries, but carefully refrained from repudiating the contents of the diary which WAS kept by Gen. Robert W. Grow.

It was Grow's diary, kept while he was U. S. military attache in Moscow last year which boasted of spying out atomic bomb targets in the Soviet Union for the Pentagon and which advocated a "below-the-belt" sneak attack by the U. S. on the Soviet Union.

Grow's diary was made public as part of a book published in Germany by a former British army officer, Richard Squires, on Wall Street war plans, and made a sensation rivalled only by the infamous World War III blueprint cooked up by Collier's Magazine.

Made known to the American public only months after Grow was recalled to a soft berth in the Pentagon, the brasshat's diary has caused acute embarrassment to the Truman government.

But the censorship decree urged today by Maj. Gen. Alexander R. Bolling, chief of Army Intelligence, in the face of repudiation of his boasted activities, suggested that the government is contemptuously ignoring the public's known peace views to stand with the spying and war-making activities of the general.

Bolling indicated in his remarks to reporters today that the Pentagon's line is going to be merely to tighten thought control and censorship regulations to prevent any more embarrassing leaks a la Grow. The war-bent militarists apparently are not prepared to repudiate the war plot indiscreetly tipped off by Grow, now serving on the Army Personnel Board here.

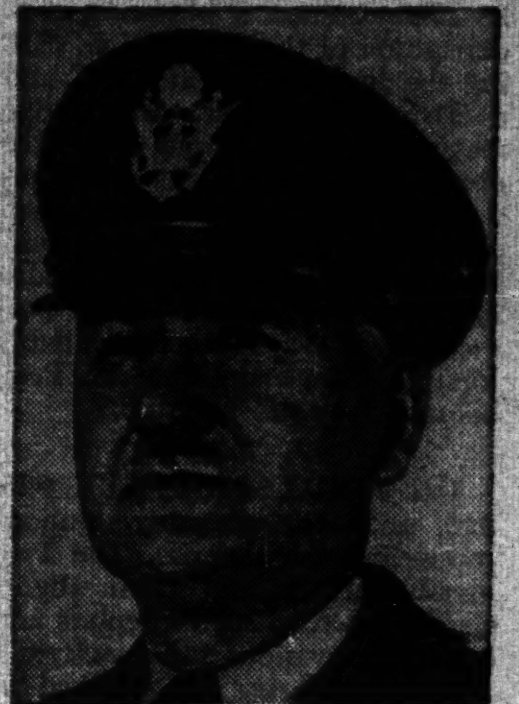
According to Bolling, Army investigators are busy themselves on the problem of who managed to get hold of Grow's diary.

Bolling also confided that other military attaches have been cautioned against writing diaries. He told reporters he had never approved of military attaches keeping diaries and didn't think the practice was "commonplace."

Final authority on his recommendation for an outright ban, applying to privates and generals alike, rests with Gen. J. Lawton Collins, Army Chief of Staff.

An official publication circulated within the Army Intelligence branch has carried a precautionary message to military attaches since the Grow incident. One group was cautioned directly before the attaches left for foreign posts.

Bolling said Grow was recommended for the Moscow post by the army personnel branch and "we were glad to have him."



GROW

## What Gen. Grow Told His Diary

The diary of Gen. Grow, former U. S. military attache at Moscow, revealed that he was there for the purpose of spying out atombomb targets and aiding in mapping an anti-Soviet war. Here are some of the quotations from the diary as revealed in a book by a former British officer in Germany:

"War as soon as possible! Now!" "Big power plant at Shatev run on peat of which huge bogs in vicinity. Good target."

"Threw a minor bombshell by reading our paper which definitely estimated action this year or before July, 1952, by all forms of warfare including Europe. It was backed up by capabilities and reason. Bots (German abbreviation for Ambassador and indicating Kirk-ed.) accepted our paper as sound and worthy of serious consideration."

"Our intelligence agencies must strive ceaselessly to find and report points of strength and points of weakness as well. We must employ every subversive device to undermine the confidence and loyalty of Soviet subjects in their regime. We must cause them to lose faith in Communist leadership."

"Our attack should be directed at enemy weaknesses. Although the military services are primarily concerned with military weapons and methods, we must understand that this war is total war and is fought with all weapons."

"We must learn that in this war it is fair to hit below the belt."

"... on new bank. Only bridge in RR (railroad) and is good target."

"... long time but no work going on. The bridge here is best target in S. Russia. This, together with bridge over Kuban (river) at Kawasskaja could cut off all the Caucasus except for poor line to Astrakan which could easily be cut."

## James Anderson Denies Stooling

DETROIT.—James Anderson, called by the press a "cooperative" witness before a closed session of the House Un-American Activities Committee, protested in a letter to Chairman Wood that this was not so.

In an open letter, Anderson asserted that he had not been a stoolpigeon and that "any Negro that becomes a stoolpigeon for this committee is not worthy of being called a Negro."

the committee should investigate "real un-American activities" like lynching. He voiced resentment, as a former Communist Party member, at "lying statements made by stoolpigeons about the Party program." The committee—not the Party—attempts to "use" Negroes, he said.

## IRELAND JOBLESS

DNBLIN (ALN).—The number of unemployed in Northern Ireland rose from January to February from 5,989 to 53,154. This means that 12 percent of the working population have no jobs.



## Union Delegates Attend New Trial of New Kensington '4'

By ARTHUR DAVIS

PITTSBURGH.—The retrial of the four defendants in the New Kensington picket-case frameup, which started last Monday at Ebensburg, Cambria County, was attended by official delegations from a number of locals of the United Electrical Workers, Independent. Members of other unions also sat in at the proceedings.

District 6 UE President Stanley L. Loney issued a blistering condemnation of the prosecution, calling the former trial "farical" and declaring the former trial judge was prejudiced. Loney said the case "contains elements of an attack upon the normal trade union practice of picketing an employer." He pointed out that there was also involved "the question of the prosecution of two of the defendants John F. Allen and Lester W. Peay because they are Negroes."

UE LOCALS 612, 619, 625, 622, and 626 passed resolutions supporting the defense. The Progressive Party and Civil Rights Congress have issued circulars and conducted various other activities around the case. They joined in mobilizing people to attend the trial. A committee organized largely by the defendants themselves issued a Fact Sheet, which was widely circulated.

Nationwide publicity was secured through articles in the National Guardian, official organ of the Progressive Party; the Compass, New York daily, and The Worker and Daily Worker.

THE SUBSTANCE OF the charges against the defendants, according to the Pittsburgh Press, was their "roughing up" of former Police Captain John Bordonaro of New Kensington, following an at-

tack by several gangsters on defendant Robert Smith, who was picketing a clothing store in that city for Local 65, Distributive Workers Union of New York City. The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, whose reporter Ray Sprigle investigated the whole affair exhaustively, declared that the only injury sustained by Bordonaro was a slight injury to the wrist when he tried to grab the telephone receiver from Harry Truitt, one of the defendants, who was calling his attorney from his home. The police officer had invaded Truitt's home without a warrant.

President Judge John H. McCann was assigned by the State Supreme Court to try the case when it granted a change of venue from Westmoreland County. Attorney Harry Click of this city and Earl R. Jackson, who conducted the successful appeals, represented the defendants at the retrial.

ALL DEFENDANTS have suffered grievous losses as a result of the vindictive persecution to which they have been subjected. Smith, Peay and Allen have been blacklisted from jobs in the area. Truitt had to sell his home and lost his office in New Kensington, where he was located for many years as a dental technician.

John Tarpley, a Negro, who was convicted but fell sick before sentence was imposed, is now confined in a state mental institution. Joseph Kuchek, a 60-year-old miner, arrested along with the others while trying to defend Smith from the gangsters, was too ill to stand trial.

## Motions for New Trial for Onda and Dolsen Argued

PITTSBURGH. — Motions for new trials in the sedition cases of Andy Onda and James Dolsen were argued here before a court of three judges by Attorney Basil R. Pollitt of New York City. Mr. Pollitt had been associated with Attorney John McTernan during the eight-month trial of Onda and Dolsen last year.

The court was composed of trial judge Henry X. O'Brien and Judges Samuel A. Weiss and Russell H. Adams. Weiss and a member of the local Americans for Democratic (ADA), is a prominent Democrat. Adams was a former district attorney and is a Republican, as is O'Brien.

Assistant District Attorney George Ross, an appointee of Republican District Attorney James Malone represented the prosecution.

Onda was excused from attending because of illness.

At the conclusion of the two and a half days of argument the defense was given until April 14 to file briefs. The prosecution then has the right to file its reply.

POLLITT'S ARGUMENT was based on the fact that free speech and assemblage is the foundation of our democracy, distinguishing it from a fascist state. Guilt by association is foreign to our traditions. He contended that it was political ideas, not acts of force and violence, which the prosecution was trying to convict.

He pointed out that Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell had declared in one of his historic decisions that if the majority of the American people should ever decide they wanted a dictatorship of the proletariat, it would be their right to institute such a form of government.

Pollitt reminded the judges of the many and continuous provocations of force and violence against the defendants during the trial and the waves of hysteria generated by Pollitt concluded:

the press, radio. Cvetic's infamous film and the wild diatribes of Judge Michael A. Musmanno.

When he brought up the enforced reading to the jury by Defense Attorney McTernan of hundreds of pages of testimony ordered stricken from the record after the severance of Steve Nelson from the case and emphasized how irremediably prejudicial to Onda and Dolsen that reading was, trial judge O'Brien interrupted "Then the only thing I could have done was to declare a mistrial?" Pollitt observed that was indeed the only recourse.

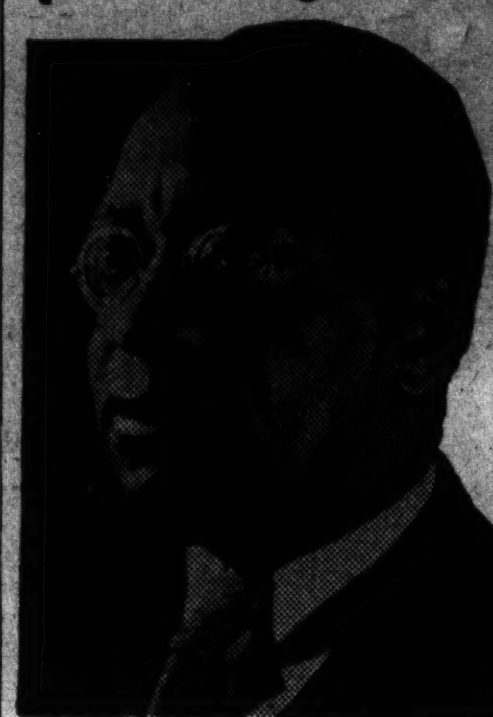
SEVERAL TIMES Judge Weiss broke in with questions. When Pollitt described how Musmanno qualified himself as an "expert" on Communism, the judge exclaimed: "That's the most radical departure from anything I know!" Judge Adams also registered astonishment at Musmanno's "expertness."

Weiss, who prides himself on a knowledge of economics, had a most surprised expression on his face when Pollitt told how the "expert" Musmanno described a "capitalist" as anyone owning anything, regardless of what it might be.

REFERRING TO THE "secret" meanings which Musmanno associated with many terms used in the various Communist literature introduced in evidence, the defense attorney commented: "If the real meaning was known only to a few Communists, how could the distribution of such books imperil the government?"

Instead of trying to suppress as dangerous ideas because they are new, such ideas should be welcomed and the court hearing the new trial motions should keep in mind that its action will bear heavily on the whole issue of the civil rights of the American people.

Speaks in Pgh.



WILLIAM L. PATTERSON (above) will speak at the New Pilgrim Baptist Church, 72 Miller St. (near Colwell St.), Pittsburgh, on Tuesday, March 25, at 8:15 p. m. Admission is free. The meeting is sponsored by a committee of friends of Mr. Patterson.

## Steelworkers Prepare Strike

PITTSBURGH.—There seems to have been a decided change of sentiment regarding a strike among the workers in the big steel mills of this area, according to a number of the workers interviewed by your correspondent.

Three or four weeks ago the general feeling was that the companies, despite all the blustering, would buckle down and concede a considerable wage increase on the basis of getting a raise in prices. The workers reasoned that the bosses would not jeopardize their lush war contracts nor risk the possible general dislocation of industry that would be precipitated by a nationwide steel strike.

Now, however, there is a growing realization that a favorable settlement of their demands may come only with their readiness for struggle. An attitude of, "We'll have to throw everything we've got" at the company in order to force a quick victory is arising among the workers.

THIS APPROACH is voiced, for example, in the March 14 issue of the Southside Steelworker, published by the Jones & Laughlin Local 1272 of the United Steelworkers Union. A front-page streamer reads: TIME TO TIGHTEN OUR BELTS!

"One thing," the writer (Jim Forbes) says he is certain of. This is that "the steel industry or any other huge industry is not going to volunteer anything at any time (much as they would have you believe to the contrary) but you must take it from them (by that I don't mean stealing) by demanding that we take what is rightfully and justly ours, or the plant does not operate. It's as simple as that."

THIS SAME FEELING and a growing bitterness at the arrogant unyielding attitude of the steel corporations is reflected in the admission by USW District 15 director James J. Thomas that many union members are against allowing maintenance crews in the mills during the strike. Joseph A. Coney, District 17 director, joined with Thomas in reporting that "many leaders favor an all-out strike."

"The reluctance," Thomas stated, "on the part of many of the fellows to do so (permit maintenance crews if a walkout takes place) this time was quite noticeable. Their attitude is 'To Hell with them—they're not concerned with our problems! Why should we be concerned with theirs? The bosses will be in the plants. Let them do some work and protect the property!'"

## Anti-Discrimination Strike Stirs Steel City Negroes

By JAMES H. DOLSEN

PITTSBURGH.—Echoes of the first strike here by union members against discriminatory treatment of Negro workers are still rumbling within the ranks of organized labor and in the Negro community.

The strike early in the month involved 58 Negro drivers of the Yellow Cab Co. They walked out in a body to protest company regulations, incorporated in the union contract, that restricted them to picking up passengers in the Third and Fifth Wards, the so-called Hill District, which is the main center of Negro population in the city.

The five-day strike was broken when President Armand Carlomagno of Taxicab Drivers Local 128, of the AFL Brotherhood of Teamsters, warned the Negro drivers that the local, of which they are members, would not support their struggle for equality of treatment. Carlomagno pointed out that the union's contract with the company specifically provided that its Negro members should not be allowed to pick up passengers elsewhere in the city, unless such passengers were going to "the Hill."

THE YEARS-LONG grievances of the Negro union members that result from this vicious discrimination have erupted previously in a number of futile stoppages. Under the agreement now enforced upon the rebellious Negro mem-

## Youth League Meets in Pgh.

PITTSBURGH. — The Labor Youth League (LYL) held a conference here of members of its branches in this area. Representatives attended from various branches, both young men and women, Negro and white.

Discussion centered on how to influence and organize the youth in the fight for peace, jobs and freedom.

Plans were made for getting new members. The branches pledged a quota of subs and bundle orders for the youth paper "Challenge."

The league voted its support to the National Negro Youth Rally, scheduled for April 18-19 at Washington, D. C. It pledged to help in the campaign to secure the release of Roosevelt Ward, a Negro youth leader who was falsely charged with violating the draft regulations.

The local League is urging the national organization to proceed with the formation of a mid-western conference, in accordance with plans previously announced.

Communications concerning the League should be sent to P. O. Box 1522, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

## Blasts McCarran Act

PITTSBURGH. — Alan Barth, editorial writer for the Washington Post and author of the book "The Loyalty of Free Man," declared in a speech here March 14 that the McCarran Act and the government's loyalty program violated "the traditional rights of the individual." Respect for the individual and his freedom must again become a basic American concept, he warned, if the nation is to remain strong.

Barth spoke at the opening session of the eleventh annual Institute of International Relations, held at the Pennsylvania College for Women under the auspices of the American Friends Service Committee. Some 300 persons attended.

## END STRIKE

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (FP). — Members of Farm Equipment Local 236, United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers, ended a week's strike at the Louisville works of International Harvester Co. after the company agreed to meet with the union on the firing of six union leaders and the suspension of 170 other union men.

bers, they are to "follow regular union procedure" of submitting their complaints to the Local's officers and as much higher as they want to go.

The catch is that all their efforts hitherto along these lines have been fruitless and there is nothing to indicate the situation has changed. A sop was thrown them in the assurances of the Local's officers that the Negro drivers' demands for the same right of picking up passengers as is enjoyed by their white brothers would be "considered" by the union negotiators when the contract with the company expires April 1.

THE WALKOUT occurred several days before Federal Judge Rabe F. Marsh dismissed an application pending in his court since January 1951 for an injunction restraining the company and the union from enforcing the discriminatory provisions of the contract. The suit, filed on behalf of the Negro drivers by Attorney Hymen Schelsinger, contended that under the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution all Americans have equal rights to pursue their livelihoods and that restrictions thereon cannot be legally enforced.

Marsh's decision was precipitated by the walkout. He wriggled out of passing on the constitutional questions involved by declaring he had no jurisdiction. He did state, however, that the discrimination, in his judgment, was not unlawful, emphasizing that the Negro drivers were admitted to union membership in 1947 on the basis that their operations would be confined to the Hill district, and that they had "accepted" the restriction.

THE FACT, is they had no alternative. The Yellow Cab Co. had for many years a monopoly on such service. This was broken to a slight extent after the last war when the Owl Cab Co., operated by Negroes, was authorized to operate in the Hill District. To meet this competition the Yellow Cab Co. then opened up a garage in the same district and manned it with Negro drivers.

These new drivers had to join the then all-white AFL Taxicab Drivers Local. The company did not want to hire more Negro drivers than was necessary to compete in the Negro district with its rival so the restrictive clause was inserted in the union contract.

Harold L. Keith, labor editor for the Pittsburgh Courier, in commenting on Marsh's ruling, urges the decision be appealed. The pleas of the Negro members to their own union—the Teamsters—have fallen, he declares, on "deaf ears, which is no surprise. They (the drivers—Ed.) must fight this case out to the end because it is a case which indirectly reflects every jimmie AFL local in the nation."

IN CONTRAST to this line of militant struggle for their rights is the advice of Father Charles O. Rice, leader of the local chapter of the Assn. of Catholic Trade Unionists. Writing in the Pittsburgh Catholic of March 13, he admits the "ugly situation" rising from the fact that the Negro drivers had to strike against both the company and the union as both are responsible for the restrictive provisions.

He terms the union contract a "yellow-dog" contract, forced on the Negro workers. However, he warns that the unfairness springs on the union's side from the rank and file, not from the white union leaders. Therefore he "begs" these leaders—his own words—to throw out the contract.

Negro workers know such "Uncle Toms" in their own ranks. They will certainly prefer the line of struggling for their rights, suggested by Keith, to the begging hat-in-hand offered by Rice.



## Peace Action

### Women's Day

Copies of leaflets, posters, slogans and CAP, their monthly newspaper, have been sent to The Netherlands by Chicago Women for Peace in response to a request for exhibit material to be shown during the Dutch celebration of International Women's Day.

With the feeling that the Dutch women are fighting against the sending of their sons and husbands to fight the people of Indonesia, the Chicago women sent greetings to their Dutch sisters.

The greetings said, "We are calling upon our government in the petition signature campaign we are now carrying on to enter into a conference with the major powers of the world to settle differences and establish worldwide peace. We believe Peace, Freedom and Security can be won if the peace-loving people of the world unite, and especially if the women of the world unite, since they number over half the population."

### 'Steps to Peace'

The Peace Committee of the Inter-Church Council for Social Action of Oak Park and River Forest is continuing its discussions based on the Quaker booklet, "Steps to Peace." Chairman of the committee is C. Walter Chase, 823 Woodbine Ave., Oak Park. The gatherings are open to the public.

### Anti-War Drawings

Friends have called our attention to the striking exhibit of anti-war drawings by a Chicago artist named Zeke Ziner, now appearing at the Art Institute. The exhibit will be shown in Gallery 16 until April 13.

### Food for Peace

"Food From All Over the World—For Peace" was the theme of an International Supper being given by Chicago Women for Peace on March 15 to celebrate International Women's Day.

Dutch bread, Italian salad, Swedish cakes, Armenian pilaf, American dishes like fried chicken and greens with salt pork were featured, along with Ukrainian and Jewish specialties.

In addition to the food, the movie "Peace Will Win" was shown, and Mrs. Idell Umbles, chairman of Chicago Women for Peace, presented a round-up of what women all over the world are doing for Peace.



OCTAVIA HAWKINS and RUTH COLLINS, trade union leaders (left), sign up volunteers in the fight for the rights of Negro women at the conference here last Sunday. Story on Back Page.

# MISSING: 800 Subs

YES, WITH A WEEK left in The Worker sub drive, we are still far short of our Illinois goal of 2,000 subs.

This fact will come as a shock to all of you. But remember that this is a report you helped write—by your action, or inaction.

You know why we need those 2,000 subs. Because there is so much work to be done. Because we are in a critical stage of the struggle for world peace.

We need all the help we can get: to advance the peace issue in the '52 elections; to combat the widespread racist violence and to develop the fight for jobs for the Negro people; to forge unity against the Smith Act persecutions; to aid labor's fight against the effects of the war economy.

Those 2,000 readers we seek are an essential means toward these ends. And the campaign to secure these read-

Here's how we stand in the sub drive as of Monday, March 17:

**100 NEW SUBS IN  
1195 TOTAL SUBS IN  
805 SUBS TO GO**

ers can not wait, because we must get this drive over with and go on to other things.

Now, we can achieve our goal or wind up pretty close to it. It will take a "miracle," but our readers have produced many such "miracles" and we are confident that it can be done again.

Let's give it everything we've got in this final week. And let's come to the Press Ball on Friday evening, March 28, with enough subs so that we can really celebrate a victory!

How many will you bring?


### Press Ball Next Friday Night to Wind Up Sub Drive with Gala Affair at UE Hall

CHICAGO.—Friday night, March 28, will be the occasion for this year's Press Ball, to be held at the UE Hall, 37 S. Ashland.

In order to wind up the sub drive, an admission price of two subs to The Worker has been set. Those who want to come the hard way will pay \$1.

One of the highlights of this gala annual affair will be the presentation of prizes to individuals and organizations who have done outstanding work in the drive. With a week still to go in the drive, there was still a wide open race for the valuable awards. The winners may be determined by the number of subs to be brought in this week and at the affair itself.

An outstanding evening of entertainment has been announced by Marion Perkins, vice-chairman of the Illinois Committee for Freedom of the Press. Headliners will be the popular baritone, Gregory Paschal, and dancing to the music of the Bali Beach Combo.



**ILLINOIS  
DURABLE  
EDITION**

# The Worker

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In 2 Sections, Section 1      16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

# 40,000 SIGN FOR FIVE-POWER PACT

## Dr. Paolone to Speak With Patterson at Rally On War, Genocide at Opera House Sat. Night

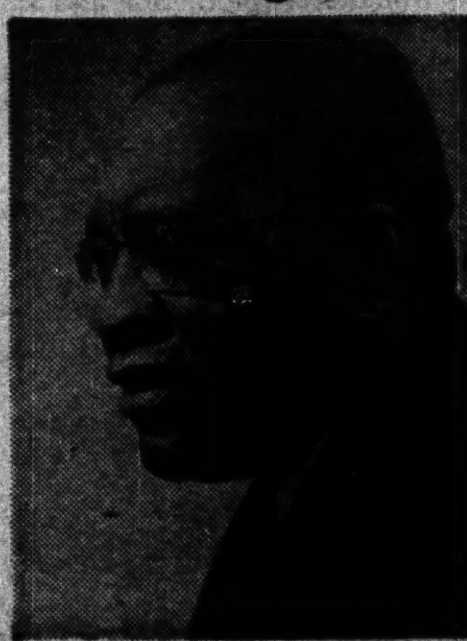
CHICAGO.—Dr. C. Paolone, national chairman of American Women for Peace, will share the platform with Civil Rights Congress secretary William L. Patterson at the rally to be held here

Saturday evening, March 22, at the Civic Opera House. Patterson's recent presentation to the UN of the petition on genocide has been hailed as an outstanding service to the cause of peace and civil rights.

The CRC leader will tell his own dramatic story of the petition, which has been issued as a book, "We Charge Genocide."

Prof. Robert Morss Lovett, Chicago peace leader, and one of the sponsors of the meeting, declared:

"This is the most moving and strongly appealing document I have



WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

ever read. It raises the tortured cry of the persecuted Negro people to high heaven.

"Mr. Patterson has had the honor and courage to have been the agent who has lifted this cry to the heavens."

The rally Saturday night, entitled, "A Cry for Justice and Peace," is expected to bring a large crowd to the Civic Opera House. It was announced, however, that tickets were still available.

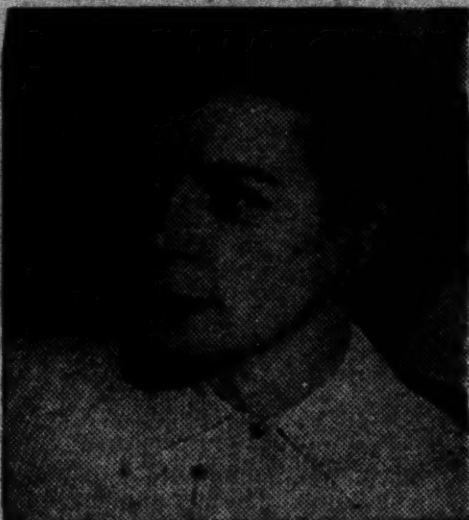
CHICAGO.—Some 40,000 signatures on the Big-Five Peace Pact petitions were reported here this week, with canvassing crews working toward a new goal by April 1.

On that date, a large delegation will leave here for a Peace Assembly in Washington, D. C. Spokesmen for the American Peace Crusade said that there will be a group of 30 from the Chicago area.

The 40,000 mark was reached in the campaign following the highly-successful APC banquet on March 8 attended by more than 200 peace leaders. Among the highlights of the affair was the presentation of awards to 10 people who have personally secured more than 500 signatures on the peace petitions.

The banquet was a tribute to Prof. Robert Morss Lovett and Rev. Joseph M. Evans, APC state co-chairman. The gathering also heard a stirring address by Albert Kahn on the victimization of children through war and war hysteria both here and abroad.

The South Chicago Peace Committee has called a mass rally on Sunday, March 30 at Barney's Hall, 9233 Houston. Speakers will be Prof. Lovett and John T. Bernard, UE leader. The documentary film, "Peace Will Win," will be shown.



DR. PAOLONE

# Spur Fight for Negro Women Rights

—See Back Page



## UE, UAW, AFL at Harvester Hold Joint Meetings

CHICAGO. — Three locals at International Harvester plants in this area, one AFL, one CIO and one independent, have announced plans to hold a series of quarterly meetings to discuss common problems.

The local unions are Local 6, UAW-CIO at Melrose Park, Ill., UE-FE Local 101 at Tractor Works in Chicago, and Local 22631, AFL, at the Milwaukee Works.

Leaders of the locals made it clear that they were not trying to bring about a "shot-gun unity" on an organic basis. Ray Cluts, president of UAW-CIO Local 6, stated that the locals must agree "to unite against our common enemy, the International Harvester Corp."

Main purpose of the meetings is to compare wages and working conditions in the Harvester Company's Industrial Power Division, which includes the plants represented by the three locals. The locals intend to give each other assistance in the forthcoming negotiations with the company.

THE UE-FE opens negotiations with the company on May 1, and the two other unions will begin talks on the health and welfare plan in June.

The next joint meeting will be held next month. However, sessions already held among the three locals has revealed that company policy on classifications, piecework prices and other conditions is not uniform but based on "whatever the plant managers are able to get away with."

The three locals have agreed on a fight to bring about uniformity in all plants at the top level. In addition, the locals have agreed on joint resistance against what they described as "a general offensive of the Harvester Corporation against all unions."

IN A LETTER to the membership explaining the advantages of the joint talks for each of the participating locals, Peter Neputy, president of UE-FE Local 101 declared:

"Local 101 is in a far more advantageous position than it was two years ago, when the prolonged nine-month contest for bargaining rights between FE and UAW allowed the company to slash classifications and piecework earnings."

Neputy pointed out that the unity meetings do not compromise any of the participants as to their

principles.

"Certainly," he said, "the UE-FE maintains its opposition to the five-year contract and is opposed to union officials participating on wage freeze boards and endorsing the tax-and-spend, not-and-cold war policy of Big Business."

## West Side Negro Labor Council In Job Fight

CHICAGO. — A campaign to crack job discrimination was launched this week by the newly-formed West Side Chapter of the Negro Labor Council.

The chapter was formed by a meeting of 75 persons who gathered at the Mt. Sinai Baptist Church. The meeting was at the same time a tribute to Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore, who were murdered by racists in Florida last December.

Mrs. Arlene Ward of the Civil Rights Congress appealed to the West Side group to honor the memory of the Moores by carrying on their fight for Negro rights. Mrs. Ward was a member of a nationwide protest delegation that went to Florida following the death of the Moores.

Herb March, Armour local leader, declared that the white workers must be rallied to the fight for the job rights of Negro workers.

Chatman Wailes, executive secretary of the Greater Chicago Negro Labor Council, welcomed the formation of the West Side chapter and spoke on the organization's campaign for 100,000 jobs for Negro workers.

The gathering named Mrs. Hortense Spaulding as acting chairman of the chapter. She and Earl Abel, West Side auto union leader, spoke of the need for the organization and the opportunities for cracking jimmer barriers in the community.

The meeting opened with an invocation by the Rev. Joseph Richards of the Mount Sinai Baptist Church and heard a recitation on peace by Miss Onnie Howton.

## Rap 'Star Chamber' Tactics' in U.S. Trials of Foreign Born

CHICAGO.—The Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born denounced, in a statement

this week, the star chamber tactics employed here in deportation hearings by the Justice Department's Immigration and Naturalization Service.

"The denial of adequate hearing room space to accommodate relatives and friends of people involved in deportation proceedings is one of the most flagrant police-state tactics ever seen at deportation hearings here," declared the Midwest Committee, "and brands them with a furtive air of . . . 'secret hearing'."

According to the Committee, this viciousness was most recently seen at the hearings against Moses Resnikoff, Marie Kratochvil and Leon Pruseika. It pointed out that Chicago is the only city throughout the country in which this type of un-American practice is exercised by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

## 'Let's Involve Others In Peace Drive'

To the Editor:

A couple of week-ends ago a group of us went out with peace petitions. Each of us took a corner and in about an hour collected over 125 total.

We encountered everything from no response to excellent response (very little red-baiting). We believe that the poor responses were due primarily to fear. The good responses were mostly from Negro people. One Reverend, a Negro, signed without hesitation and commented: "If it's for peace, I'm for it." Unfortunately, we failed to involve him any further.

While I was on my corner, an elderly Negro lady approached and spoke to me on the importance of peace. She had already signed at another corner but wanted to be doubly sure she would be notified of our next meeting. It took several minutes of talking to her before it occurred to me to ask her to help out.

Would she help out? She would! She did! She took one of the petitions, a board and pencil and started to work. Where I had been accepting "No", this remarkable fighter for peace did

## Short-Wave Radio Is Peace Letter Prize



Yes, your peace letter can win this short-wave radio set.

We are anxious to print your experiences in the campaign for a Five-Power Pact of Peace.

Just jot them down in your own words. They may be encouraging and helpful to others in the fight for peace.

And they may win you this high-powered Hallicrafters receiver which will bring you English language broadcasts from the other side of the world.

not. Where I had been quietly requesting signatures, my newfound friend demanded them.

This woman stood on the corner with me for over half an hour. At the end she had to leave to finish shopping and apologized for not being able to afford a contribution! I gave her a blank petition and she promised to mail it in.

It is not easy to fight off past sectarian errors of failing to involve people. We made this error in our otherwise great campaign on the Stockholm peace

pledge. We approached many and uncovered many allies, but then failed to involve them and attempt to get them moving further. This should be discussed widely. There are many people who are ready, willing and able to be involved, but we have not become conscious enough of the importance of so-doing. Most people have friends, neighbors and relatives and belong to organizations which could be involved through them with discussions, literature, petitions, stickers, movies, further canvassing, etc.

We intend to approach the Reverend and attempt to involve his congregation and possibly get help from my other Negro friend. They can teach us still more and we will strengthen Negro-white unity and the cause of peace thereby.

Further, if we reach out and involve new people and organizations, the fight for peace will avalanche and smash the great fear that the Government, War Mongers, capitalist press have created amongst the people (a necessary preliminary to Fascism).

We used our experience yesterday in door-to-door work and the results of our improved understanding became immediately evident. We spent more time with people and used a more individual and personal approach. As a result, several took blank petitions (we will check them) and one family has become involved organizationally.

Peace Canvasser.

## PROTEST ARREST OF NEGRO VICTIMS AFTER RACIST VIOLENCE AT METROPOLE THEATRE

CHICAGO. — "Find the racist mob leaders and convict them!" was the demand raised by a meeting of Negro and white citizens last Tuesday, protesting recent racist violence at the Metropole Theatre.

The violence broke out when a well-organized mob of white men and women attacked a small interracial group attending the movie at 238 W. 31 St., Saturday evening, March 18.

Three of the group were injured by the mob and police, and three of the Negro victims were arrested. No hoodlums were arrested, although police were seen to take a pistol from one of the white attackers.

ANGRY MEN and women, representing the NAACP Youth Council, Civil Rights Council, Dearborn Homes Tenants and Consumers Council, Christian Youth Fellowship and other Community and fraternal groups, protested the conduct of the police during the following action.

- Removal of Police Captain John McAvoy, Pekin Police Station, 27th and State Sts.

- Aid from Chicago Commission on Human Relations in combatting racism in the community.

- Metropole Theatre manager to show special films and take every possible action to prevent future violence in his theatre and improve relations between his Negro and white patrons.

- Alderman representing the three wards bordering the theatre site should introduce and push legislation in the City Council covering the entire city to prevent future racist violence and requiring an investigation of the March 18 incident. All racist groups, such as the White Circle League should be disbanded and their leaders convicted under Civil Rights statutes.

a statewide level by Gov. Adlai Stevenson.

LOCATED in a community where anti-Negro elements have operated the Metropole maintained a policy of "white only." Almost a year ago, the situation came to the attention of the South Side Chapter of the Civil Rights Congress which has been trying to break down discrimination in the theatre ever since.

After finally countering the resistance of the theatre manager, a group of Negro and white men and women were confronted by an organized mob when they entered the theatre about one month ago. A police escort was necessary to get them out a rear exit of the theatre in order to insure their safety.

The most recent and most violent attack began inside the theatre. Eyewitnesses relate that after the main feature someone stood up and shouted: "All white people move over to this side of the theatre."

The small interracial group was then attacked. Mrs. Betty Pomerantz, young mother of two small children was knocked down between the rows of seats and beaten. Police inside the theatre seemed unable to stop the violence. However, the manager and a few ushers pulled off the attackers.

MEANWHILE, a white member of the group was attacked in the lobby, and four Negro men and women, outside the theatre, were attacked as they tried to buy tickets.

Lonnie Brigham was dragged into a patrol car by police as he tried to rescue his wife from the fists of the mob. Breaking away he rushed back to wife's side and was hit over the head by a policeman, thrown into the wagon and arrested, charged with disorderly conduct. Brigham said the cop who hit him called him

Two other Negro men were arrested during the violence. John Boone and Charles Hall. They for the moment have been released.

15 at 26th and California.

ILLINOIS Civil Rights Congress Lester Davis, declared in a statement this week regarding the role of the police in the violence:

"The Chicago police have once again exposed their role of support to the anti-Negro elements in this city. The Kennelly administration which this force represents, must bear full responsibility for this outrage. Racism and mob violence cannot be wiped out as long as they have official government sanction. This is but one more example to substantiate the charge of 'Genocide' against the Negro people in America.

It is little removed from cross burnings, the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore, Cicero, and the wanton shootings of countless Negro men and women by hate-crazed law enforcement officers representing various levels of government. The Negro people demand an end to genocide and they demand it now.

## Spring Clean-up Clearance Sale

Beginning April 1

Help us reduce our inventory—and help yourself to some real bargains!

Just in from abroad

"ROAD TO LIFE (3 vols.)" \$3.00  
 "GUARANTEE OF PEACE" \$2.00  
 "10 YEARS SOVIET LATVIA" \$1.00  
 Simonov's "FRIENDS AND FOES" 35¢

Modern Book Store

64 W. RANDOLPH ST.

Room 914

DE 2-6552

## Film Forum Announcement

Saturday night showings at 306 E. 43rd St. have been discontinued.

Showings of outstanding films will continue:

Friday evenings, 8:15 p.m. at People's Auditorium 2457 N. Chicago Ave.

Sunday evenings, 7:00 p.m. at ASP CENTER 946 N. Clark St.

For Friday, March 21 and Sunday, March 23

"GOLDEN MOUNTAINS"

(Russian dialogue, English titles)

"PEACE WILL WIN"

(Russian dialogue, English titles)



# New McCarran Bills Strike at Heart of Democratic Liberties

By HARRY RAYMOND

**NEW DESPOTIC POWERS**, aimed at further restriction of liberties granted by the Bill of Rights to citizens and non-citizens alike, would be placed in the hands of the Justice Department by the new Immigration and Naturalization Bill (Senate-2550) introduced by Sen. Pat McCarran.

The McCarran Bill and companion measures in the House of Representatives are being pushed by both Senate and House leaders for early adoption.

THESE BILLS, disguised as recodification of existing deportation and naturalization laws, would if adopted:

- Subject the freedom and welfare of the non-citizen and nat-



McCARRAN

## WHAT YOU CAN DO

Have you written to your congressman, your senator, opposing the new McCarran police state law?

Write or telegraph your representatives in Congress now. Ask them to vote against this law which would drag the nation further down the path to fascism.

Have your union, your club, your organization, your church to protest this attempt to place an additional curb on American civil rights.

uritized citizen to arbitrary discretion of every petty Justice Department official.

- Grant power to these officials to interrogate without warrants and under threat of imprisonment non-citizens and citizens alike.

- Freeze into law the recent Supreme Court 5 to 4 decision empowering the Attorney General to revoke bail "at any time . . . in his discretion" for persons contesting deportation proceedings in legal action. The person thus denied bail would be limited in the right to appeal to the courts.

- Empower the Immigration and Naturalization Service to deport without cause and subject non-citizens to criminal penalties without due process of law.

- Establish jimcrow immigration provisions under a quota system permitting only 200 persons a year to immigrate from China and India and 199 from the West Indies, while setting totals for Great Britain and Germany at more than 90,000. The bill would intensify discrimination against the colored peoples inherent in the existing quotas.

- Empower the President to stop all immigration at will, to exclude, deport, or denaturalize persons deemed detrimental to interests of the national administration in office.

NOT SINCE ADOPTION in 1798 of the infamous Alien and Sedition laws, later overturned by an outraged American public, or since establishment of Hitler's anti-Semitic decrees has there been written such an elaborate body of autocratic law striking at the very base of democratic institutions.

In three prime areas—immigration, deportation and denaturalization—the McCarran Bill repeats most provisions of existing laws, then appends clauses nullifying any constitutional safeguards that may still remain on the books.

Hardest hit under immigration provisions of McCarran's proposed law are the West Indian Negroes who are seeking entrance into the U. S. Heretofore the West Indian quota was comprised in the British quota of 66,000 a year. McCarran's bill, setting the quota of 100 a year from the West Indies, would, according to an analysis by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, slash immigration from our neighboring islands more than 90 percent.

SPONSORS of the bill have an-

to the question of whether he acted "expeditiously."

Under provisions of the bill, the Immigration and Naturalization Service would be exempted from complying with the Administrative Procedure Act, which is applicable to all government agencies and establishes a minimum guarantee of conduct for fair hearings. The McCarran bill provides that persons arrested on deportation warrants shall be tried by a judge, who is also the prosecutor and jury.

(Read the concluding article in the Daily Worker Monday. It will deal with special concentration camp features of Sen. McCarran's new fascist legislation, his plans for granting new powers for thought control interrogations and arrests and cancellation of citizenship of thousands of naturalized U. S. citizens.)

## Bar Suits for Breaking Jimcrow

LANSING.—The State Supreme Court upheld Wayne Circuit Judge Ferguson's ruling which barred damage suits against persons breaking a jimcrow restrictive covenant. The ruling read:

"We agree with the lower court that liability to suits for damages for breach of a reciprocal racial restriction constitutes an indirect method of enforcing the restrictions. If one person is entitled to damages, the others in the area may also want damages. Thus the owners of restricted property who want to sell to non-Caucasians would be reluctant to do so."

Jesse Phillips, 53 Tennyson, Highland Park, had sued Faris Naff, a former neighbor who sold his home to Negroes.

## ASK PAY HIKE

SEATTLE (FP).—Salmon packers were pleading poverty here as unions in the key Alaska industry began demands for improved wages and conditions in the 1952 season.

"WE ARE IN THE DEATH HOUSE TODAY as a warning . . . that there are forces which hope to silence by death those who speak for peace and democracy."

ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG

The following is the text of a letter written from the death house by Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, the innocent young Jewish couple facing death in the electric chair on framed-up spy charges. The Civil Rights Congress has charged that they are victims of a "vicious anti-Semitic legal lynching," pointing to the many admitted traitors and Nazi war criminals during the last war who have been freed or given minimum sentences by the U. S. Government—

"We never dreamed that we would ever become a 'case' that we would one day be taken from our loved ones, tried on an unbelievable charge, found guilty, and sentenced to death. But that is what has happened to us. For two years we have been in a terrible loneliness, in the shadow of the electric chair.

"We cannot believe that we are simply victims of some nightmarish miscarriage of justice, that we are victims of a case of mistaken identity. It seems to us that it was inevitable that five years of oppressive laws, of a wave or persecutions, of heresy hunting, should lead to a barbaric sentence of death against two innocent persons.

"We are an ordinary man and wife, and it was inevitable that ordinary people would be grievously persecuted by the history of these past few years.

"Like others we spoke for peace because we did not want our two

little sons to live in the shadow of war and death. Like others we spoke for the liberties of our fellow citizens, because we believe, and want our children to believe, in the fine democratic traditions of our country.

"That is why we are in the death house today, as a warning to all ordinary men and women, that there are forces today which hope to silence by death those who speak for peace and democracy.

"But you see, we are not silent today, even though we are behind bars. And we say to you that no matter what happens to us, you must not be silent.

"We are not martyrs or heroes, nor do we wish to be. We want to live, we want to be reunited with each other, we want to be with our children again. But we will not pay the price that is asked of us, to betray our hopes, for the peaceful neighborly, democratic world which our children and all children need if they are to carry on the human race.

"We do not pretend that we are unafraid. But we fear also for those for whom our death sentence is a precedent, for those who, like us, may find themselves in our place, unless you, who are free today, make us free again.

"We wish to add only a few brief words to our families and children. Take hope. You are in the midst of good, honest people. They will do everything in their power to bring us together again, and to make this a better and happier world."

# A Budget with the Accent on Peace

Here is a comparison between the Soviet and the US expenditures

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW.

THE 1952 BUDGET of the USSR shows that the Soviet way of building up "situations of strength" continues to be its accent on peaceful construction and not a war economy. One basic fact of the Soviet budget is that while defense takes 23.9 percent of all expenditures, peaceful pursuits take 76.1 percent.

Despite all the articles by Harry Schwartz and others in the capitalist press they will ignore the striking contrast: In the U. S. budget proposed by President Truman military expenditures total 76 percent of the appropriations, while in the Soviet budget it's the reverse, 76 percent goes for the peace-time economy and for social-cultural expenditures.

EXPENDITURES for education, cultural and social welfare in the Soviet budget this year are greater than for defense. While our budget assigns a mere \$3,200,000,000 for the entire social security system health and education, the Soviet budget allocates about 125 billion rubles, at least ten times more than ours by any kind of reckoning for these purposes.

Another contrast which the capitalist press conceals is between the percentage of Soviet expenditures for military purposes in 1940 and 1952. In that last pre-war year 32.5 percent of the Soviet budget went for defense, much

higher than this year. At the same time the increase of American military expenditures in 1952-53 compared with pre-war is astronomical, something like 80 times greater.

THERE ARE many other contrasts between the Soviet and American budgets which illustrate the difference between capitalism and socialism. Thus, while the deficit in our budget mounts from year to year, a surplus of income over expenditures grows bigger each year in the Soviet budget. While the outlay for education goes up here it goes down at home. While money assigned to housing increases here, it is cut in the U. S. Whereas art and cultural pursuits get a bigger and bigger allocation in the Soviet Union, our budget does not provide anything for such "frills."

Much will be made in the big business press over the fact that defense expenditures did rise in the 1952 Soviet budget compared with 1951. What they will ignore is that the proportion assigned remained substantially the same—the increase was from 21.3 percent last year to 23.9 percent this year. Without resorting to threats or bellicose discussion here in how the Soviet Finance Minister A. G. Zverev explained Soviet military expenditures in the light of the world situation.

FIRST he pointed out that the U. S. Government is reviving Ger-

man militarism in the west and Japanese militarism in the east. He recalled how much suffering was caused in the world from exactly those two centers of aggression in the recent past.

Secondly he noted that the U. S. Government was setting up military basis all over the world.

Thirdly he indicated the enormous growth of the armed forces and the development of a war economy in the capitalist countries.

On each of those three points the contrast with Soviet policy is striking. The Soviet Government continues to insist on peaceful roles for Germany and Japan as agreed upon by the allied powers after the war. The Soviet Union is not building military bases on a periphery around the U. S. On the contrary, while our troops are fighting in various parts of the world, Soviet troops aren't shooting at anybody. And finally, the economy here remains a peace economy with emphasis on the enormous power and irrigation works, reduction of prices and increasing mass consumption goods.

## UNIONIST VICTIMIZED

LOS ANGELES (FP).—Tom Creed, publicity director for Local 230, United Auto Workers (CIO) during a strike against Chrysler Corp. here two years ago, has been suspended by his local for helping a Negro woman resist mob attempts to keep her from moving into a lilywhite neighborhood.



# PP Hears Hallinan At Election Rally

CHICAGO.—An overflow election rally here last Saturday night manifested the enthusiastic support of the Illinois Progressive Party for its national candidates, Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotta Bass, and launched the PP here on its state campaign. Hallinan

spoke before the 500 Progressives who jammed the UE Hall, sounding a rallying call "for the job we must do—we have no choice."

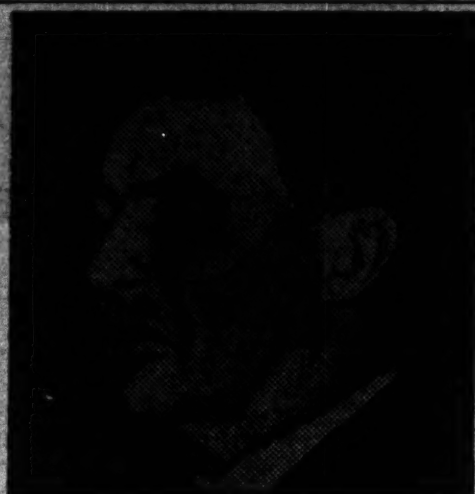
The fighting labor attorney from California showed the essential similarity of all candidates under consideration by the Republican and Democratic parties on the basic issues and declared that the Progressives alone will represent the needs of the American people.

"WHAT you are fighting for," the candidate for President stated, "is the cause that has been forgotten in high places for the last seven years—the cause of the common man!"

The gathering cheered a message from PP vice-presidential candidate Mrs. Bass, who wired, "In this campaign, my slogan shall be, 'Let my people go!'"

The former Republican leader and publisher of the California Eagle, declared that the truly progressive spirit of the PP is symbolized in the fact that "this is the only party which has ever nominated a Negro woman for high office."

In a standing ovation to its national standard bearers, the Illinois Progressives unanimously affirmed the nomination of Hallinan and Mrs. Bass.



VINCENT HALLINAN

A SOMBER NOTE was the announcement that Hallinan is threatened with imprisonment under the ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court upholding contempt citations against attorneys. Hallinan was cited during his brilliant defense of the West Coast labor leader, Harry Bridges.

Progressives were called on to fight against the imprisonment of the only peace candidate in the election.

State chairman Pearl Hart pointed out, "In my day, Eugene V. Debs ran for President from a prison cell and received over a million votes—and Hallinan is going to get a lot more than that!"

PROF. ROBERT M. LOVETT, honorary chairman of the Illinois Progressive Party, spoke of the opportunity which confronts the PP in this election.

"The question before the American people," he said, "and the Progressive Party is the only party that stands for peace."

Hallinan declared that "putting the Progressive Party on the ballot in Illinois is the most important job we can do this year."

The PP has been barred in this pivotal state in 1948 and in 1950, and last year new restrictions were added to the state electoral law, aimed at the Progressives.

STATE DIRECTOR William Miller outlined a program for a mass campaign in defense of the party's ballot rights and for the fulfillment of all of the election law requirements.

The PP last week filed a suit in Circuit Court challenging the constitutionality of the restrictive ballot laws. "We must begin with the assumption that we will not be successful in the courts," Miller warned.

The Progressives will immediately launch a fund raising drive to finance the ballot fight and the election campaign. Actual gathering of signatures will begin May 1.

## Mrs. Jeffries to Be Honored for 20 Years Work

CHICAGO.—Chicago tenants will honor Mrs. Willye Jeffries, veteran tenants' leader, with a birthday party at Packinghouse Labor Center, 4859 S. Wabash Ave., on Saturday evening, April 12.

The event, on the occasion of Mrs. Jeffries' 62nd birthday, will also mark the 20th anniversary of her work on behalf of tenants' rights on the South Side and throughout Chicago.

A statement by the Chicago Tenants and Consumers Council, which she serves as chairman, declared:

"Whatever gains Chicago tenants have made in checking exorbitant rents, and forcing health and safety improvements in their overcrowded buildings, can be traced to the pioneering work begun by Mrs. Jeffries long before there was a citywide tenants' organization."

"In honoring her, we pay tribute to an outstanding citizen of our community and a heroic representative of the Negro people who despite intimidation, jailing and persecution has stood her ground and inspired thousands to fight for their rights."

The birthday celebration will include a cultural program, dancing and refreshments.

## Parents, Teachers

The recently formed citywide Parents and Teachers Committee for Peace has issued a peace petition headed, "Tanks or Schools?" and urges a Five-Power Peace Pact.

## PRESS BUNK

HERE are just a few proofs from recent weeks that all four of the big papers are using lies and every other means to fan the flames of war and the embers of fascism.

SUN-TIMES (3-9-52) ran two and one-half columns on the Katyn Forest massacre of 4,000 Polish soldiers. It nowhere told that Nazi guilt was established to the hilt in the Nuremberg Trials, but played up the Nazis' alibi that "the Reds did it."

TRIBUNE (1-25-52) had front-paged a similar whitewash of the Nazi atrocity. The week before, it had played down fascist crimes in Florida, and attacked the plea of the Negro people nationally for protection ("We Charge Genocide") as "Communist."

DAILY NEWS (1-19-52) ran two full columns on Eisenhower as a "silent candidate, never mentioning that the General has declared that the Nazis should be forgiven and rearm, that Americans (not including himself) should be satisfied with "beer and hot dogs," and that people demanding security could get it in jail.

HERALD-AMERICAN (1-26-52) said, "Industrial breakdown has gripped the Soviet zone of Germany," though even the anti-Soviet N.Y. Times admitted (1-18-52) that everything was so much cheaper in East Berlin than in the West sector that it was "embarrassing" to the West.

DAILY NEWS (1-25-52) tried to terrorize labor with the cry of "sabotage . . . systematic sabotage" against the meat-packing workers for insisting on a wage-boost of more than 6 cents an hour from Armour. It admitted the bosses grossed 2 billion dollars in 1951.

TRIBUNE (3-8-52) wrote approvingly of new character-assassinations by Sen. McCarthy and Sen. Mundt. The latter was the frankly pro-Nazi lawyer for the pro-Hitler elements in this country before authoring the Nazi-style Mundt Bill.

SUN-TIMES hailed (1-19-52) the U.S.-British scheme to spread the war to China "if the Chinese agree to a truce and then break it—or if it could be claimed so."

DAILY NEWS (3-8-52) glorified with a 6-column spread the selling of arms to Chiang Kai-shek agents by racketeers in Thailand in return for raw opium—with American complicity hinted.

modeled on the clause approved by the recent convention of the National Negro Labor Council in Cincinnati, and urged building of the Council in Chicago to further this program.

## CALL FIGHT ON FIRMS THAT JIMCROW NEGRO WOMEN

By PAT RICHARDS

CHICAGO.—A brilliant new chapter in the heroic story of Negro womanhood's struggle for equality and freedom was recorded here last Sunday when 225 delegates and observers from organizations throughout Chicago gathered in a spirited all-day conference on "Rights of Negro Women" called by the Greater Chicago Negro Labor Council.

Spearheaded by militant Negro women representing trade union and community groups, the meeting at Packinghouse Labor Center marked the emergence of a fighting organization of women united in a program to halt job discrimination and promote employment of Negro women in offices and skilled industry jobs.

Charging that "business and industrial enterprises in Chicago are guilty of jimcrow against Negro women," the parley, in which white men and women participated as well, unanimously endorsed a campaign for reversal of discriminatory practices in this area.

Named in one resolution were Sears Roebuck and Co., and the major packing corporations, Armour's, Swift's and Wilson's, charged with barring Negro women from their office personnel.

MRS. OCTAVIA HAWKINS,

*What's On?*

ENT William L. Patterson in person after the Civic Opera House meeting, Saturday night, March 22, at Kaufman's, 1224 N. Dearborn. Donation \$1. Billed by Near North Side CRO.

BIRTHDAY PARTY honoring Mrs. Willye Jeffries for her 20 years of pioneering in tenants' struggles. Saturday evening, April 12, at Packinghouse Labor Center, 4859 S. Wabash. Auspices: Chicago Tenants and Consumers Council.

PRESS BALL celebrating the completion of the sub drive. Friday evening, March 28, 8:30 p.m. at UE Hall, 37 S. Ashland. Music, dancing, refreshments. Admission: two Worker subs or \$1. Auspices: Illinois Committee for Freedom of the Press.

secretary-treasurer of Local 453, United Auto Workers, CIO, presented government statistics indicating that 56 percent of Chicago's Negro women workers are employed in low-paying service occupations, while a small percentage work in white collar jobs.

"There are very few Negro women in factory jobs," Mrs. Hawkins declared, "and they are employed at the dirtiest sweatshop work, have the least security on their jobs, and work the fewest number of months per year of any labor group."

Filling out the picture of Chicago's second-class treatment of the non-white woman worker were reports by delegates to the conference.

A WOMAN employed by a steel mill in South Chicago told how Negro women had been ordered to shovel snow outside the plant and threatened with dismissal if they refused.

A white school teacher disclosed that Negro women qualified to teach in Chicago public schools were refused employment by the Board of Education, despite its widespread complaints of a shortage of teachers.

"We must fight for employment of Negro teachers, not only to a greater degree in the Negro communities, but particularly on jobs throughout the city."

A Negro woman active in the International Ladies Garment Workers Union described the discrimination rampant against Negro women working in the needle trades, where they receive lower wages than white women, and are subject to frequent layoffs.

A MALE delegate, describing government hiring practices, charged: "The U. S. government is the largest individual jimcrow employer in the nation."

A Mexican woman, heading a delegation of 11 from a local union of the United Packinghouse Workers, told of the discrimination meted out to Mexican workers, and

of the common bond of Mexican and Negro women in their fight "for a decent life for our children."

ASSERTING that white women bear a major responsibility in winning job rights for Negro women, Mrs. Pat Lewis, staff member of the Packinghouse Workers Union, told the gathering:

"Unity of Negro and white workers is a question of bread and butter, of life and death, for all of us. If the Negro women were not discriminated against, the employer could not hold over the head of the white woman the threat that he will give her job to a Negro woman for lower wages."

Running through the remarks of many speakers was recognition of the part that denial of civil rights to the Negro people has played in the U. S. foreign policy of war against colonial peoples.

## Tenants Stand Back of Leader as Delegation Denounces Shogren for Stalling on Complaints

CHICAGO.—Fifty tenants representing seven South Side apartment buildings last week repudiated an attempt by Chicago Area Rent Director Norman Shogren to discredit Miss Jo Collier, executive secretary of the Chicago Tenants and Consumers Council, who led a delegation to his office to protest delays in the handling of complaints.

Forced to meet with the group after his aides had tried in vain to dismiss them, Shogren, evading a direct answer to their charge that his agency was illegally bypassing their grievances to favor landlords, declared angrily: "This women (pointing to Miss Collier) is forcing you people to lose time from work!"

A member of the delegation quickly countered with the assertion: "Miss Collier is helping us, and speaks for us. She is not responsible for the fact that we

have no services—you and our landlord are."

ANOTHER TENANT declared: "We resent the implication that we don't know what we are doing. We came here on our own decision. We want action!"

Shogren continued to refuse any promise of action, and the group on leaving his office denounced his attitude as "a soft-soaping run-around."

Miss Collier declared that Shogren's attack against her stemmed from the government official's anger over an injunction suit filed against his office recently by the tenants organization.

"Our suit asks for an injunction to stop Shogren's reckless granting of rent increases to landlords whose tenants have filed complaints over services and other matters still pending in the Rent Office files," she said.

MISS COLLIER cited as a typ-

ical case which the delegation sought to bring to the Rent Director's attention the 50-apartment building at 2624 South Indian Ave.

Over one year ago, she reported, tenants of this building had filed complaints charging the landlord with withdrawing all building services, including removal of mailboxes, forcing them to call for their mail at the Post Office. Ignoring the complaints, Shogren granted the owner a rent raise for these apartments recently.

Another case involved a 100 percent rent raise granted to the landlord at 4336 South Drexel Boulevard as Negro families replaced white families in the building. White tenants had paid from \$40 to \$55 per month. On the landlord's petition, and despite complaints on file with his office, Shogren granted new rents ranging from \$75 to \$125 for the same units, which the landlord falsely claimed he had "furnished."



# Fight-Back Mounts Against Redbaiting

## Michigan Edition The WORKER

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### Workers Can't Buy Their Cars; GM Bemoans 1/2 Billion Profit

DETROIT.—GM's net income only half a billion! Announcing a \$300,000 drop in profits since 1950, GM placed the blame on increased tax rates, higher costs and price controls, government restrictions on output and lower profit margin in "defense" work.

True, output dropped drastically—from 3,553,358 vehicles in 1950 to 2,829,490 vehicles in 1951—and GM workers, over 17,000 of whom are unemployed in

Flint alone and 43,000 nationally are the chief sufferers while GM makes \$506,199,560.

But "government restrictions" are not at the root of the trouble, as seen by Drew Pearson's revelation that auto moguls, having

been offered more steel by government officials, had to admit that they had more steel and aluminum available than they could use; that they could produce more cars than they could sell.

The employers find themselves in the vicious circle of their economy: Laid off workers, underpaid workers cannot possibly buy back the automobiles and other goods they produce. Therefore more get laid off and already in some industries (hosiery and textile) the companies foist wage cuts and increased work loads on the workers.

So the bosses turn to war production for a "solution." The government is to purchase their product and create the need for further production through war. True, this means higher taxes—but the tax burden has increased proportionately more on the workers' income than on the bosses' (33.7 percent higher taxes on a \$3,000 income; 14.7 percent on a \$500,000 income).

So far the workers' it's layoffs and for those still working, several penny raises more than offset by the 33.7 percent higher taxes. For GM it's half a billion profits.

### Judge Lederle Tells Cobo: Bar Segregation in City Housing

DETROIT.—Federal Judge Arthur Lederle rapped the jimcrow housing policy of Mayor Albert Cobo and his appointed housing commission. The Federal jurist spoke out on a suit brought by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to end segregation in the 13,000 housing units owned by the city.

Before a packed courtroom, Judge Lederle said: "I cannot understand how Mayor Cobo feels that he can do in public housing what the law in the restrictive covenant cases prevents him from doing in private housing. If a Negro wants to move next door to Mayor Cobo he cannot prevent him from doing so and I cannot understand why he thinks he can

prevent that in public housing." When the city attorney attempted to tell Judge Lederle that the segregation policy on Detroit housing projects was "not the responsibility of Mayor Cobo," the judge whipped back:

"If there is anything I do not like, it is that you could try to kid me. Under our form of city government, the Mayor of the city has effective means for accomplishing his program. If he wants better law enforcement, he can get it; if he wants to end segregation in public housing, he can do it."

The Mayor and real estate shark Durban, director of the Detroit Public Housing Commission, were ordered to appear as witnesses at the second hearing late in April on the NAACP's suit.

### ANSWER ATTACK ON PRESS— GET READERS, BUILD CLUBS

DETROIT.—From our circulation drive, since Jan. 1, we have come forth with 15 Freedom of the Press Clubs in Detroit and upstate. We have also obtained several hundred new subscribers and additional routes of new readers.

That is a positive accomplishment. We want to ask all our readers to continue as they have been doing, seeking new readers, asking fellow readers to become members of a Freedom of the Press Club.

Freedom of the Press Clubs are needed not only to build circulation but to defend the freedom of the press, now under attack in our state. The moves to evict the editor of the Michigan Worker, William Allan, his wife and three small children is an attack on The Michigan Worker. Let us answer the attack by building the circulation. Get a new reader NOW.

### ALBERTSON WRITES WILLIAMS

DETROIT.—Governor Williams was warned in open letter from William Albertson, state secretary of the Communist Party, that red-baiting doesn't pay. The letter follows:

"We Communists are convinced that we can survive your red-baiting. But, can you?"

"When you join in the hue and cry typified by a Senator McCarthy or a Representative Potter, you have no doubt considered that you

are jeopardizing your political future. Or, have you?"

"You were re-elected Governor of the State of Michigan in 1950 by a scant 1,500 votes; while the remainder of your ticket for major state offices went down in defeat."

"That scant margin was due to the fact that there were still a number of citizens who thought that you were a lesser evil than (Continued on Page 8)

**ROBESON JR. SPEAKS AT 275 E. FERRY  
SAT., MAR. 22, 7:30 PM ON UN-AMERICANS**

### Protest Reuther Move to Stifle Autonomy of Local 600

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.—On every front, the people of this city and state are continuing the fight-back movement which met the Un-American Committee here during its two witchhunting sessions.

With the committee gone, those who were obviously in cahoots with it seek to use its "findings" to continue its attack against those fighting for peace, jobs, security.

The Un-Americans sought to whip up war-mongering, red-baiting, Ku Klux Klan-lynch spirit. They were aided by the corporations, their press, and the policy of the Reuther machine which sent two UAW International employees to act as stoolpigeons.

The Un-Americans made no bones about their object. Rep. Potter (R-Mich) proclaimed from the outset that the target was Ford Local 600. All the witch-hunters sought to incite so-called "loyal Americans" to throw "Communists" out of the plants.

Reuther also hoped to smash Local 600 and its president, Carl Stellato, who heads the Committee for a Democratic UAW. This Committee's program, poison to the corporations and Reuther alike, calls for:

- Peace, the 30-hour week with 40 hours pay; FEPC clause in all UAW contracts; 10 percent wage increase now; \$60 a week for the jobless; \$200 a month for pensioners; against any company moving jobs to cheaper wage areas under the phony guise of "defense" needs.

SCORES of UAW locals support this program, in full or in part. The anti-Reuther movement has been further spurred by the failure of Reuther and his "Ja" executive board to do anything about the 200,000 jobless auto workers.

Therefore Reuther needed help. And the warmongers in Washington were ready and willing, recognizing that a labor movement with peace in its program is indeed "subversive" to their aim of world domination.

They whipped out their stock-in-trade weapon, the Un-American Committee, and sent it to Detroit on a red-baiting witchhunt, which developed into an attack on the Negro liberation movement, on students, professionals, foreign born as well as on the militant unionists.

TWO HOURS after the Un-Americans concluded their sessions, his press agents called the newspapers to report a statement that Reuther was going to place an administrator over Local 600.

This was his last report because (1) the great mass of over 50,000 Ford workers were not whipped into any attacks against over a score of leaders fingered as "Communists" by Tapps, Romano and Dave Averill, former editor of Ford Facts; and (2) the Un-Americans' red-baiting had produced

no results in creating an inside attack against the local's duly elected leaders.

IN THE SECOND witchhunt hearings, 20 Negro and white Ford shop leaders were subpoenaed. Some were not called to the stand because after hearing about a dozen, the Un-Americans had had enough. Not one would give an ounce of information to the stooges.

With no little success, they tried to let the Un-Americans know what they thought of them: their incitements against workers in the shops, their giving a new opportunity to the murderous lynch gangs of the Ku Klux Klan-Black Legion elements, encouraged by the corporations to chalk up KKK signs and epithets and hang effigies of militant workers, Negro and white.

These fighting, militant shop workers and their elected leaders terrified the agents of Big Business, who saw in them the faces of the future.

WORKERS like Dave Moore, Nelson Davis, Jimmy Simmons, Carl Turner, William Glenn of Grand Rapids, Roy Narachuk, Ruben Mardiros, Tersil O'Briot, Tom Jelley, Max Zinzori, Walter Dorosh, John Gallo, Ed. Lock, Mrs. Celia Edwards, John Saari, Jimmy Watts, Paul Boatin and others stood up like lions and used every opportunity to denounce the Un-American Committee.

Never had KKK-lover Wood of Georgia been told to his face so boldly that he should investigate Georgia's lynch rule. Potter, Jackson, Wood were speechless when Paul Boatin roared at them that they were anti-labor, and fooling no one with their soft words.

POTTER, Chrysler Corporation Vice President Hutchinson's hand-picked candidate for U. S. Senate, could only sputter when Jimmy Watts, FEPC director of Local 600, charged him with inciting the lynching of Negro workers when he calls in Flint for "loyal Americans" to throw workers out of the plants.

True, there were casualties in this war of workers against the labor-baiting, red-baiting, lynch-inciting Un-Americans Committee. The labor and progressive movement, having written its opposition to the committee in letters of fire, must go forth and join hands with those who lost jobs because they stood up to the committee, and in their own way abided by La Pasionaria's motto in the Spanish fight against fascism: "It is better to die on your feet than to live on your knees."

### CRC PROTESTS TRUCKS BILL

Senate Gags Opponents of Fascist Law

DETROIT.—The Civil Rights Congress of Michigan has again demanded that its opposition to the Trucks "anti-subversive" bill be heard by the State Judiciary Committee.

State Senator Harry Hittle was quoted in the Detroit News as admitting he had received a demand for a public hearing from Arthur McPhaul, CRC executive secretary agreeing no one should be denied a hearing but declaring "propaganda of any type" would not be allowed.

In its letter, the CRC charged that Hittle's implication that persons who oppose the bill do so for "propaganda purposes is a thinly

veiled attempt to intimidate" the bill's opponents.

The CRC re-emphasized its stand that the bill is thoroughly undemocratic and unconstitutional. The proposed law would force members of the Communist Party and alleged "Communist front" organizations to register with the state police and name fellow members or face long jail terms. It would bar the Communist Party from the ballot and screen any alleged "red sympathizer" or "subversive" from any party's slate. A "sabotage" clause leaves the way open to widespread labor frame-ups.



# New McCarran Bills Strike at Heart of Democratic Liberties

By HARRY RAYMOND

**NEW DESPOTIC POWERS**, aimed at further restriction of liberties granted by the Bill of Rights to citizens and non-citizens alike, would be placed in the hands of the Justice Department by the new Immigration and Naturalization Bill (Senate 2550) introduced by Sen. Pat McCarran.

The McCarran Bill and companion measures in the House of Representatives are being pushed by both Senate and House leaders for early adoption.

THESE BILLS, disguised as recodification of existing deportation and naturalization laws, would if adopted:

- Subject the freedom and welfare of the non-citizen and nat-

## WHAT YOU CAN DO

Have you written to your congressman, your senator, opposing the new McCarran police state law?

Write or telegraph your representatives in Congress now. Ask them to vote against this law which would drag the nation further down the path to fascism.

Have your union, your club, your organization, your church to protest this attempt to place an additional curb on American civil rights.

uritized citizen to arbitrary discretion of every petty Justice Department official.

- Grant power to these officials to interrogate without warrants and under threat of imprisonment non-citizens and citizens alike.

• Freeze into law the recent Supreme Court 5 to 4 decision empowering the Attorney General to revoke bail "at any time . . . in his discretion" for persons contesting deportation proceedings in legal action. The person thus denied bail would be limited in the right to appeal to the courts.

- Empower the Immigration and Naturalization Service to deport without cause and subject non-citizens to criminal penalties without due process of law.

• Establish jimmecrow immigration provisions under a quota system permitting only 200 persons a year to immigrate from China and India and 199 from the West Indies, while setting totals for Great Britain and Germany at more than 90,000. The bill would intensify discrimination against the colored peoples inherent in the existing quotas.

- Empower the President to stop all immigration at will, to exclude, deport, or denaturalize persons deemed detrimental to interests of the national administration in office.

NOT SINCE ADOPTION in 1798 of the infamous Alien and Sedition laws, later overthrown by an outraged American public, or since establishment of Hitler's anti-Semitic decrees has there been written such an elaborate body of autocratic law striking at the very base of democratic institutions.

In three prime areas—immigration, deportation and denaturalization—the McCarran Bill repeats most provisions of existing laws, then appends clauses nullifying any constitutional safeguards that may still remain on the books.

Hardest hit under immigration provisions of McCarran's proposed law are the West Indian Negroes who are seeking entrance into the U. S. Heretofore the West Indian quota was comprised in the British quota of 66,000 a year. McCarran's bill, setting the quota of 100 a year from the West Indies, would, according to an analysis by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, slash immigration from our neighboring islands more than 90 percent.



McCARRAN

nounced it would wipe out all racial restrictions in existing immigration laws. But it does just the opposite. It weights the quotas heavily toward countries of Western and Northern Europe and sets up special jimmecrow bars against areas populated by the colored peoples.

In addition, the bill would empower a consular officer or the Attorney General to exclude aliens from entering the U.S. if there is "reason to believe that these aliens would engage even incidentally . . . in activities which would be prejudicial to the public interests." Even more sweeping is the power the bill would grant the President to suspend the entry "of any class of aliens" from entry into the country.

A NEW "CRIME" is then created by McCarran and his fascist cronies. The measure outlines the "crime" of "conspiracy to allow or permit" a "subversive" alien to enter the country, imposing a penalty of 5 years imprisonment or \$5,000 fine. This provision is aimed at organizations who might invite a foreign trade union leader or spokesman for peace to address a meeting here. If the Attorney General ruled the invited person to be "subversive," those extending the invitation or arranging meetings could under the bill be prosecuted for conspiracy.

Deportation provisions of the bill go even further in imposing political conformity and suppressing dissent than does the thought control provisions of the Smith Act. Not only does it forbid a non-citizen to advocate so-called "subversive" doctrines on pain of imprisonment and deportation, but it includes as part of the outlawed advocacy mere "belief in" the doctrines.

THE MEASURE provides for deportation of any non-citizen who "at any time after entry has had a purpose to engage in any of the activities" which the Attorney General from time to time may deem subversive.

"This would establish the principle of preventive arrest," said the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, "a kind of lettre de cachet under which the Attorney General, like absolute monarchs in former times, could exile all non-citizens who oppose his decrees."

Bail provisions of the new proposed law are even more repressive than the Supreme Court's recent decision granting the Attorney General the right to hold persons in deportation proceedings without bail. The proposed law would not only vest the Attorney General with power to revoke bail

to the question of whether he acted "expeditiously."

Under provisions of the bill, the Immigration and Naturalization Service would be exempted from complying with the Administrative Procedure Act, which is applicable to all government agencies and establishes a minimum guarantee of conduct for fair hearings. The McCarran Bill provides that persons arrested on deportation warrants shall be tried by a judge, who is also the prosecutor and jury.

(Read the concluding article in the Daily Worker Monday. It will deal with special concentration camp features of Sen. McCarran's new fascist legislation, his plans for granting new powers for thought control interrogations and arrests and cancellation of citizenship of thousands of naturalized U. S. citizens.)

## Bar Suits for Breaking Jimcrows

LANSING.—The State Supreme Court upheld Wayne Circuit Judge Ferguson's ruling which barred damage suits against persons breaking a jimmecrow restrictive covenant. The ruling read:

"We agree with the lower court that liability to suits for damages for breach of a reciprocal racial restriction constitutes an indirect method of enforcing the restrictions. If one person is entitled to damages, the others in the area may also want damages. Thus the owners of restricted property who want to sell to non-Caucasians would be reluctant to do so."

Jesse Phillips, 53 Tennyson, Highland Park, had sued Faris Naff, a former neighbor who sold his home to Negroes.

## ASK PAY HIKE

SEATTLE (FP).—Salmon packers were pleading poverty here as unions in the key Alaska industry began demands for improved wages and conditions in the 1952 season.

# A Budget with the Accent on Peace

Here is a comparison between the Soviet and the US expenditures

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW.

THE 1952 BUDGET of the USSR shows that the Soviet way of building up "situations of strength" continues to be its accent on peaceful construction and not a war economy. One basic fact of the Soviet budget is that while defense takes 23.9 percent of all expenditures, peaceful pursuits take 76.1 percent.

Despite all the articles by Harry Schwartz and others in the capitalist press they will ignore the striking contrast: In the U. S. budget proposed by President Truman military expenditures total 76 percent of the appropriations, while in the Soviet budget it's the reverse, 76 percent goes for the peace-time economy and for social-cultural expenditures.

EXPENDITURES for education, cultural and social welfare in the Soviet budget this year are greater than for defense. While our budget assigns a mere \$3,200,000,000 for the entire social security system health and education, the Soviet budget allocates about 125 billion rubles, at least ten times more than ours by any kind of reckoning, for these purposes.

Another contrast which the capitalist press conceals is between the percentage of Soviet expenditures for military purposes in 1940 and 1952. In that last pre-war year 32.5 percent of the Soviet budget went for defense, much

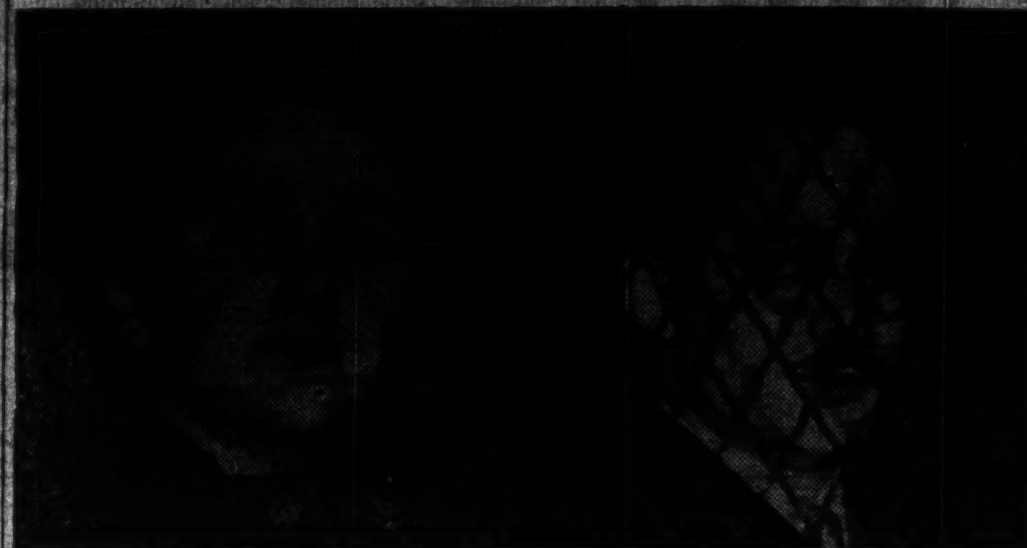
higher than this year. At the same time the increase of American military expenditures in 1952-53 compared with pre-war is astronomical, something like 80 times greater.

THERE ARE many other contrasts between the Soviet and American budgets which illustrate the difference between capitalism and socialism. Thus, while the deficit in our budget mounts from year to year, a surplus of income over expenditures grows bigger each year in the Soviet budget. While the outlay for education goes up here it goes down at home. While money assigned to housing increases here, it is cut in the U. S. Whereas art and cultural pursuits get a bigger and bigger allocation in the Soviet Union, our budget does not provide anything for such "frills."

Much will be made in the big business press over the fact that defense expenditures did rise in the 1952 Soviet budget compared with 1951. What they will ignore is that the proportion assigned remained substantially the same—the increase was from 21.3 percent last year to 23.9 percent this year. Without resorting to threats or bellicose discussion here in how the Soviet Finance Minister A. G. Zverev explained Soviet military expenditures in the light of the world situation.

FIRST he pointed out that the U. S. Government was spending

"WE ARE IN THE DEATH HOUSE TODAY as a warning . . . that there are forces which hope to silence by death those who speak for peace and democracy."



ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG

The following is the text of a letter written from the death house by Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, the innocent young Jewish couple facing death in the electric chair on framed-up spy charges. The Civil Rights Congress has charged that they are victims of a "vicious anti-Semitic legal lynching," pointing to the many admitted traitors and Nazi war criminals during the last war who have been freed or given minimum sentences by the U. S. Government—

"We never dreamed that we would ever become a 'case' that we would one day be taken from our loved ones, tried on an unbelievable charge, found guilty, and sentenced to death. But that is what has happened to us. For two years we have been in a terrible loneliness, in the shadow of the electric chair.

"We cannot believe that we are simply victims of some nightmarish miscarriage of justice, that we are victims of a case of mistaken identity. It seems to us that it was inevitable that five years of oppressive laws, of a wave or persecutions, of heresy hunting, should lead to a barbaric sentence of death against two innocent persons.

"We are an ordinary man and wife, and it was inevitable that ordinary people would be grievously persecuted by the history of these past few years.

"Like others we spoke for peace because we did not want our two

little sons to live in the shadow of war and death. Like others we spoke for the liberties of our fellow citizens, because we believe, and want our children to believe, in the fine democratic traditions of our country.

"That is why we are in the death house today, as a warning to all ordinary men and women, that there are forces today which hope to silence by death those who speak for peace and democracy.

"But you see, we are not silent today, even though we are behind bars. And we say to you that no matter what happens to us, you must not be silent.

"We are not martyrs or heroes, nor do we wish to be. We want to live—we want to be reunited with each other, we want to be with our children again. But we will not pay the price that is asked of us, to betray our hopes, for the peaceful neighborly, democratic world which our children and all children need if they are to carry on the human race.

"We do not pretend that we are unafraid. But we fear also for those for whom our death sentence is a precedent, for those who, like us, may find themselves in our place, unless you, who are free today, make us free again.

"We wish to add only a few brief words to our families and children. Take hope. You are in the midst of good, honest people. They will do everything in their power to bring us together again, and to make this a better and happier world."

man militarism in the west and Japanese militarism in the east. He recalled how much suffering was caused in the world from exactly those two centers of aggression in the recent past.

Secondly he noted that the U. S. Government was setting up military bases all over the world.

Thirdly he indicated the enormous growth of the armed forces and the development of a war economy in the capitalist countries.

On each of those three points the contrast with Soviet policy is striking. The Soviet Government continues to insist on peaceful roles for Germany and Japan as agreed upon by the allied powers after the war. The Soviet Union is not building military bases on a periphery around the U. S. On the contrary, while our troops are fighting in various parts of the world, Soviet troops are not shooting at anybody. And finally, the economy here remains a peace economy with emphasis on the enormous power and production works, reduction of prices and increasing mass consumption goods.

UNIONIST VICTIMIZED  
LOS ANGELES (FP).—Tom Ford, publicity director for Local 230, United Brotherhood of Carpenters, explained that during a strike against the U. S. Navy, the union was



# Pentagon Bans Diaries But Keeps General Grow

## Hugo Ernst Hits Concentration Camp Scheme

In a letter to the National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act, Hugo Ernst, general president of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union, stated his strong opposition "to the readying of concentration camps" under the McCarran Act.

Ernst's letter follows:  
"Olive O. Van Horn, for the Planning Committee National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act.  
"2 Stone St.  
New York 4.  
"Dear Friend:

"Your circular letter of Feb. 23 reached my office while I was in Miami attending the meeting of our executive board. In reply to same I wish to advise you that I am very strongly opposed to the readying of the concentration camps and I have voiced my sentiments to that effect in our official journal, copies of which are enclosed.

"We have also spoken out against the McCarran and Smith Acts and I hope there will be enough voices raised to delete these obnoxious laws from our statute books."

In the January issue of "The Catering Industry Employee," official organ of the union, Ernst had written:

"The Department of Justice is fitting out detention camps for people who have too freely opposed the political and economic ideas of the majority.

"Whether these people are Communists or not is beside the point. The camps may be intended for Communists today. They can be used for 'non-Communist liberals' and trade unionists tomorrow.

"Where is it going to end?  
"The answer to that question is up to you and me. We have a chance to answer it in this year's elections—by sending to Washington and our state capitals men and women who will dust off the Bill of Rights and restore it to its proper place as the capstone of Americanism."

## Withdrawal of Bid to Fascist Mayor Asked

The Fur Dressers and Dyers Joint Board called on the U.S. Conference of Mayors yesterday to withdraw its invitation to the fascist Mayor of Madrid, Jose Moreno Torres.

Leon Straus, executive secretary of the Joint Board, in a letter to David L. Lawrence, mayor of Pittsburgh and chairman of the Conference of Mayors, noted that Mayor Impellitteri's aide had recently denied inviting the Franco official to New York during the Conference's annual meeting there in July.

### SAY: OUST UN-AMERICANS

HOLLYWOOD (FP).—A citizens group meeting here under the chairmanship of A. A. Heist, American Civil Liberties Union official, has called for abolition of the House Un-American Activities Committee, expected to reappear here in April.



This is the wreckage after terrorists bombed out a Negro and a Mexican-American family in Los Angeles. The family of Mr. and Mrs. William Bailey was asleep at the time of the blast. Other bombed buildings were occupied by Ralph Martinez and John Potts.

## CLAUDIA JONES GETS RIGHT TO TRAVEL TO DETROIT

Despite the opposition of Assistant Federal Attorney James Kilsheimer, who said that under recent decisions of the Supreme Court Claudia Jones might be picked up at any time as an alien and held without bail, Judge Edward J. Dimock on Monday granted Miss Jones permission to travel to Detroit March 25-29 to interview witnesses and preparing for her defense in the Smith Act trial.

When Kilsheimer said Miss Jones, a native of the British West Indies, might be arrested for deportation and held without bail, Judge Dimock said, "What bearing does her alienage have on the issues of this case?"

"I want the court to be informed," Kilsheimer replied.

"Are you saying to me that you are trying to use this case as an instrument in another case?" the court asked.

"Well," Kilsheimer replied, "the Department of Justice is interested in both cases and I work for the Department of Justice."

Rejecting Kilsheimer's plan, Dimock nevertheless ruled that Miss Jones should report where and with whom she stayed during her absence. John T. McTernan, de-



CLAUDIA JONES

fense attorney, objected to this by calling attention to the discrimination practiced by most hotels against Negroes.

"If Miss Jones," he said, "is forced to stay with friends, and to report the name of friends with whom she stays, this will merely add to the list of the FBI and perhaps subject her friends to harassment."

## BRITISH MINERS DEMAND PAY HIKE, BLAST ARMS BUDGET

LONDON.—Britain's powerful National Union of Mineworkers Friday presented formal demands on the Tory budget for a wage increase to offset the drains on living standards imposed by the armaments budget. The demands were adopted at a conference of 163 miners union leaders who labelled the budget "an affront to the people and tantamount to a reduction in wages."

It was the first significant reaction of the labor unions to the budget presented Tuesday. Demands for higher wages from their unions was regarded as certain.

The leaders recommended that miners continue voluntary Saturday overtime work after a summer vacation.

The delegates of the 700,000-member union attributed the demand for more pay to the budget reduction in food subsidies, "inadequate increases in family allowances, pensions and income of the warman program."

tax relief, and the government move to tighten credit.

"The income tax concessions in the budget are certainly no incentive to anybody who can read and write," Eir William Lawther, president of the union, said after the conference.

"No one who can fill in a football pool coupon can fail to understand what the Tories are up to."

A resolution adopted by the union leaders said:

"This conference declares its intention of insisting upon increases in wages and in payments to injured workmen to offset the effects of this budget upon our members' living standards."

The action followed a surprise announcement by the National Union of Railwaymen, fifth biggest in Britain, giving Aneurin Bevan its backing in his fight against the Labor Party leaders on the warman program.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The top military brass tacitly advised the U. S. far-flung military and diplomatic personnel today that it's all right to spy out atombomb targets and scheme for aggression as long as you don't spell it out in your diary. The advice came, in negative fashion, as the head U. S. Army Intelligence demanded the revival of a wartime regulation forbidding soldiers overseas to keep personal diaries, but carefully refrained from repudiating the contents of the diary which WAS kept by Gen. Robert W. Grow.

It was Grow's diary, kept while he was U. S. military attache in Moscow last year which boasted of spying out atomic bomb targets in the Soviet Union for the Pentagon and which advocated a "below-the-belt" sneak attack by the U. S. on the Soviet Union.

Grow's diary was made public as part of a book published in Germany by a former British army officer, Richard Squires, on Wall Street war plans, and made a sensation rivalled only by the infamous World War III blueprint cooked up by Collier's Magazine.

Made known to the American public only months after Grow was recalled to a soft berth in the Pentagon, the brasshat's diary has caused acute embarrassment to the Truman government.

But the censorship decree urged today by Maj. Gen. Alexander R. Bolling, chief of Army Intelligence, in the face of repudiation of his boasted activities, suggested that the government is contemptuously ignoring the public's known peace views to stand with the spying and war-making activities of the general.

Bolling indicated in his remarks to reporters today that the Pentagon's line is going to be merely to tighten thought control and censorship regulations to prevent any more embarrassing leaks a la Grow. The war-bent militarists apparently are not prepared to repudiate the war plot indiscreetly tipped off by Grow, now serving on the Army Personnel Board here.

According to Bolling, Army investigators are busying themselves on the problem of who managed to get hold of Grow's diary.

Bolling also confided that other military attaches have been cautioned against writing diaries. He told reporters he had never approved of military attaches keeping diaries and didn't think the practice was "commonplace."

Final authority on his recommendation for an outright ban, applying to privates and generals alike, rests with Gen. J. Lawton Collins, Army Chief of Staff.

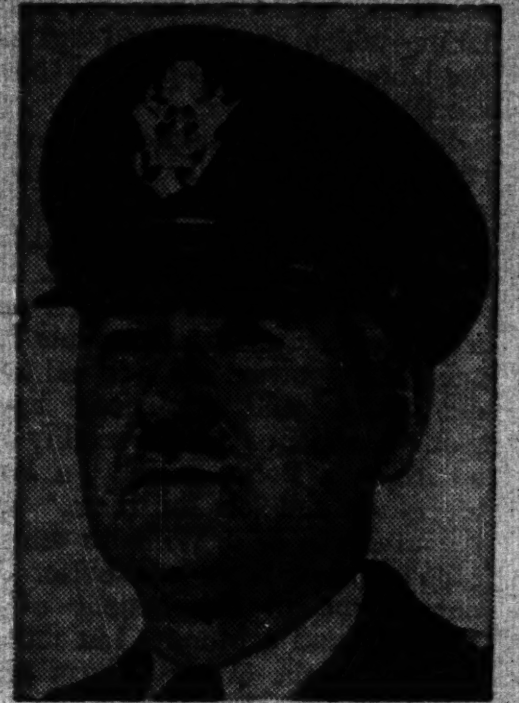
An official publication circulated within the Army Intelligence branch has carried a precautionary message to military attaches since the Grow incident. One group was cautioned directly before the attaches left for foreign posts.

Bolling said Grow was recommended for the Moscow post by the army personnel branch and "we were glad to have him."

## James Anderson Denies Stooling

DETROIT.—James Anderson, called by the press a "cooperative" witness before a closed session of the House Un-American Activities Committee, protested in a letter to Chairman Wood that this was not so.

In an open letter, Anderson asserted that he had not been a stoolpigeon and that "any Negro that becomes a stoolpigeon for this committee is not worthy of being called a Negro."



GROW

## What Gen. Grow Told His Diary

The diary of Gen. Grow, former U. S. military attache at Moscow, revealed that he was there for the purpose of spying out atombomb targets and aiding in mapping an anti-Soviet war. Here are some of the quotations from the diary as revealed in a book by a former British officer in Germany:

"War as soon as possible! Now!"  
"Big power plant at Shatev run on peat of which huge bogs in vicinity. Good target."

"Threw a minor bombshell by reading our paper which definitely estimated action this year or before July, 1952, by all forms of warfare including Europe. It was backed up by capabilities and reason. Bots (German abbreviation for Ambassador and indicating Kirk-ed.) accepted our paper as sound and worthy of serious consideration."

"Our intelligence agencies must strive ceaselessly to find and report points of strength and points of weakness as well. We must employ every subversive device to undermine the confidence and loyalty of Soviet subjects in their regime. We must cause them to lose faith in Communist leadership."

"Our attack should be directed at enemy weaknesses. Although the military services are primarily concerned with military weapons and methods, we must understand that this war is total war and is fought with all weapons."

"We must learn that in this war it is fair to hit below the belt."  
"... on new bank. Only bridge in RR (railroad) and is good target."

"... long time but no work going on. The bridge here is best target in S. Russia. This, together with bridge over Kuban (river) at Kawkasskaja could cut off all the Caucasus except for poor line to Astrakan which could easily be cut."

the committee should investigate "real un-American activities" like lynching. He voiced resentment, as a former Communist Party member, at "lying statements made by stoolpigeons about the Party program." The committee—not the Party—attempts to "use" Negroes, he said.

### IRELAND JOBLESS

DNBLIN (ALN).—The number of unemployed in Northern Ireland rose from January to February from 5,989 to 53,154. This means that 12 percent of the working population have no work.



## ALBERTSON

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Kelly, or who thought that there were still some pro-labor and liberal sparks left in your being. They were hopeful.

"That winning margin would have been much greater, and perhaps you could have brought into office with you certain other candidates on your ticket, if you would not have espoused Constitutional Amendment No. 3 and would have vetoed certain other so-called 'anti-Communist' legislation—which can be used against the labor movement—prior to those elections.

"But whatever support you may still have amongst progressive-minded workers and other liberal-minded people is being dashed on the rocks of your redbaiting.

The fascist-minded in our midst, whose main instruments for achieving power are red-baiting, demagoguery, and violence, have more confidence in the ability of an Alger, a Bobo, a Kelly, a Potter to do the job for them. All the attempts of a Williams and a Moody to go them one better do not accrue to the benefit of a Williams and a Moody, but rather to the benefit of the Alger and the Potters.

"History has shown that he who joins the redbaiting cabal will suffer by that very same red-baiting. Look at all the Social-Democratic and labor and conservative leaders who jumped on the Hitler red-baiting bandwagon. Hitler, when he had no further use for them, sent them to join the Communists in the concentration camps. I am certain that Joe McCarthy is very gleeful at the fact that Walter Reuther is helping him by being a red-baiter par-excellence. But Walter Reuther himself is red-baited by Joe McCarthy.

"But, let us come home. Remember the 1950 election campaign? What was Kelly's main argument? It was that Williams is an ADAer, a red, crimson, pink, scarlet, all shades. Instead of meeting him head on, you ran from this attack and remained on the defensive during the whole campaign. You tried to prove that you were a better 'anti-red' than he was. As a result your support dwindled to a bare 1500 majority.

"Should 1950 campaign history be repeated in 1952, the progressive labor and liberal forces in the state, seeing absolutely no difference between an Alger or Cobo and a Williams, or between a Potter and a Moody, may choose a different course. They may stay at home and permit the election of the Republican candidates by default, or they may look for some kind of independent or third party candidates for whom to cast their votes as their form of protest against this red-baiting and for a program which—if carried out—would satisfy the needs of the common man and woman.

"Is the issue today, in our state and nation, Communism? You know as well as I do that it is not. You know as well as I do that the Communist 'issue' is the straw man for all candidates to beat so that they might not be beaten by an aroused electorate which demands peace, economic security, defense of their civil liberties, and full political, economic, and social rights for the Negro people without equivocation.

"The real overall issue today is democracy or fascism, peace or war. It is on this basic question that men like yourself and Moody will be judged. Those candidates who take the stand in a forthright manner against the continuing rape of the democratic rights of the people and against the growing fascist menace—as is being

## CITY HALL SHENANIGANS

# Plan New Relief Cut

DETROIT.—Mayor Cobo has plans to cut the Welfare Department's proposed budget by \$88,500. This comes on the heels of last year's \$5,000,000 slash. Cobo contends that

the job picture will brighten by late summer, but is contradicted on this by industry spokesmen. Even before this new cut, welfare workers had been so overloaded they could not handle even the most urgent cases. Those in need face almost unsurmountable barriers to get the merest pitance.

## CITY SALARIES

Meanwhile the city is seeking to appease its employees with the proffered crumb of 7½ cents per hour wage increases.

According to Lou Segadelli, regional director of the United Public Workers, this is "completely inadequate, especially for the lower paid employees—laborers and hospital workers." Present hourly wages average \$1.60 for laborers, \$1.45 for hospital workers, while in smaller communities, Ecorse and Melvindale, minimums of \$1.80 exist.

"Cobo offers just enough to keep the people quiet, or so he hopes," said Segadelli. "This is part of his pattern to make Detroit's city workers bear a disproportionate share of the cost of city services in order to keep down taxes on GM and the other big corporations."

DSR FARES  
Introduction of zone fares—an additional 15 cents for passengers to the Detroit Tank Arsenal, 5 cents more on the Joy Rd. line beyond Telegraph—won't begin to solve the DSR's financial mess and will serve only to throw an extra burden on the unfortunate riders.

The real problem stems from two sources: the \$1,000,000 paid yearly to DSR bondholders, mostly the Griswold Street cabal; and the major reliance on gasoline-driven vehicles which lose money as contrasted to street cars which show a profit of 30 cents per mile before payment of the fancy office overhead.

The switch-over from street cars to busses—initiated in 1946 and almost complete today—has greatly profited GM while crippling the city transport system and costing the riders several fare increases.

# Stools Finger Union Militants

By ARTHUR McPHAUL

Exec. Sec., Civil Rights Congress

DETROIT.—It is clear to everyone who knows anything about the history of the Un-American Committee that it has continuously and consistently attacked labor from every angle. In its hearing here it has attempted to dignify stool-pigeons—those whom we in the labor movement are accustomed to calling by their real name—

done by the Supreme Court Justices Douglas and Black—will find themselves supported by the vast majority of the people.

"The fabric of our democracy in this state is wearing thin. You yourself have punched some holes in it during your last two terms in office by your support of such repressive legislation as the Hittle Act, and by your succumbing to redbaiting.

"But it is not yet too late. You can still play a major role in saving this fabric from being completely ripped asunder.

"Speak out against the Trucks Bill. Take up the fight against Representative Potter on the real issues of concern to the working men and women, to the Negro people. Oppose the Communist philosophy if you wish. That is your right and privilege. But get into the anti-fascist fight and help save democracy.

"Your present course, whether you see it or not, helps only to enhance fascism.

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company finks, company agents.

Lee Romano, who was an anti-union foreman during the organizing days at Fords, comes before the committee and accuses the most militant section of Local 800, the progressives, of being the most dangerous people at Ford. In other words, Romano shows that the committee is primarily interested in turning the organized labor movement first into a company union, and, second completely destroying it.

It is clear that this Committee and the people who control it have not changed one iota since the organizing of the CIO. The danger is that certain trade union leaders, who stood up years back and met this group head-on, today seem to be looking for an easy way out. There is only one way out, and that is to oppose to the limit this Committee and everything it stands for.

One of the main dangers to the organized labor movement today is the attempt on the part of certain leaders to take advantage of the redbaiting hysteria created by these witchhunters and do further damage to their own Union. For example, according to the press, the UAW International is considering calling before it people who

have been named by these finks to stand trial. At one large UAW local the officers are forcing rank and file members to sign so-called non-Communist affidavits.

It is not good unionism on the part of any union member to sit by and see his union destroyed, even if elected leaders of the union knowingly or unknowingly lend themselves to the conspiracy of union busting.

It is the height of assninity for any trade unionist to think that a committee whose members have voted in Congress for the Taft-Hartley law, against the 75-cent minimum wage, against public

## Letter Criticizes 'Worker' Story As Belittling Hospital Jimcrow

Dear Editor:

I should like to take issue with an article that appeared recently in the Michigan and Daily Worker. This article reported the death of a young Negro child in the waiting room of Children's hospital here in Detroit, after the child was brought to the hospital seriously ill needing immediate medical attention.

The article further stated that the supervisor of the hospital told a delegation protesting this tragic occurrence that there was no intention of discrimination in this case but that the death of this baby was the fault of the Korean war, which had stripped the hos-

housing and for wage freezes, for the scuttling of price control and many other anti-labor items can all of a sudden be interested in the preservation of organized labor.

We must have no illusions. We must join hands and fight the common enemy. Therefore, we call on those unions which were formerly affiliated with the Civil Rights Congress to reaffiliate and others to affiliate. We ask rank and file unionists to join. While many organizations and unions, especially Local 800, made outstanding contributions to the fight against the un-Americans, CRC led in the overall fight.

pital of persons, leaving them grossly understaffed.

Just a bit of research on Detroit hospitals will reveal the fact that every major hospital in the city segregates its patients as a regular practice. Surely we cannot accept this false line of argument that, although separated, Negro and white patients receive the same care. And just as certainly, can we believe that had that baby been white it would have been left to die in its parents arms before even a nurse had bothered to look at it? I do not for one minute believe that a white baby would have been so cruelly neglected.

Negro parents have encountered this treatment of their children before, at Children's Hospital, even before there was a Korean war, which gave the hospital their pat line on "lack of personnel." The present supervisor could not assure the delegation that such an "incident" would not happen again. Of course not—how could he, when he knows that the consistent policy towards Negro children is one of callous indifference—a regimented jimcrow enforcement.

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